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ALL-OUT UN DRIVE DUE SOON

Powerful force ready to cross 38th Parallel NO POLITICAL BARRIER

Tokyo, October 5.

A United Nations force of perhaps 175,000 men built up power today for a possible thrust across the 38th Parallel behind South Korean spearheads now some 60 miles deep in Communist territory.

American Marines punched a few miles Northward of battered Uijongbu, 20 miles South of the Parallel, in a new advance today. South Korean forces continued to prod North of captured Kosong, 50 miles above the mythical boundary on the East coast.

Tars take over London gas works

London, October 5. More than 450 British sailors today took over four of London's 17 strike-bound gas works. Nine hundred soldiers were preparing to move in later. The sailors moved in only a few hours before the 10 leaders of the 20-day-old strike were to appear in a London court to hear summonses issued on government orders.

Police reinforcements were standing by, ready to deal with demonstrations by strikers at the court.

One of the gasworks "occupied" by naval men this morning was Beckton, the largest in Europe. The sailors were met by the police and State Gas Board officials, while a few strikers, idling at street corners near the works, jeeringly watched the services drive in.

The strikers were due to hold a mass meeting this afternoon after the hearing of the summonses against their leaders. At a mass meeting on Tuesday, they rejected union officials' pleas to return to work. Since the strike began, the authorities have cut gas pressure to bare minimum, and cooking plants in private homes and restaurants in North London have been thrown into chaos. Some housewives dub out oil stoves to cook their meals while the restaurants had to use open ranges. They face charges under an 1875 act which provides for punishment for "essential services" workers who break their contracts to the detriment of the public. They were sent to gaol for a month after they were given notice of appeal.

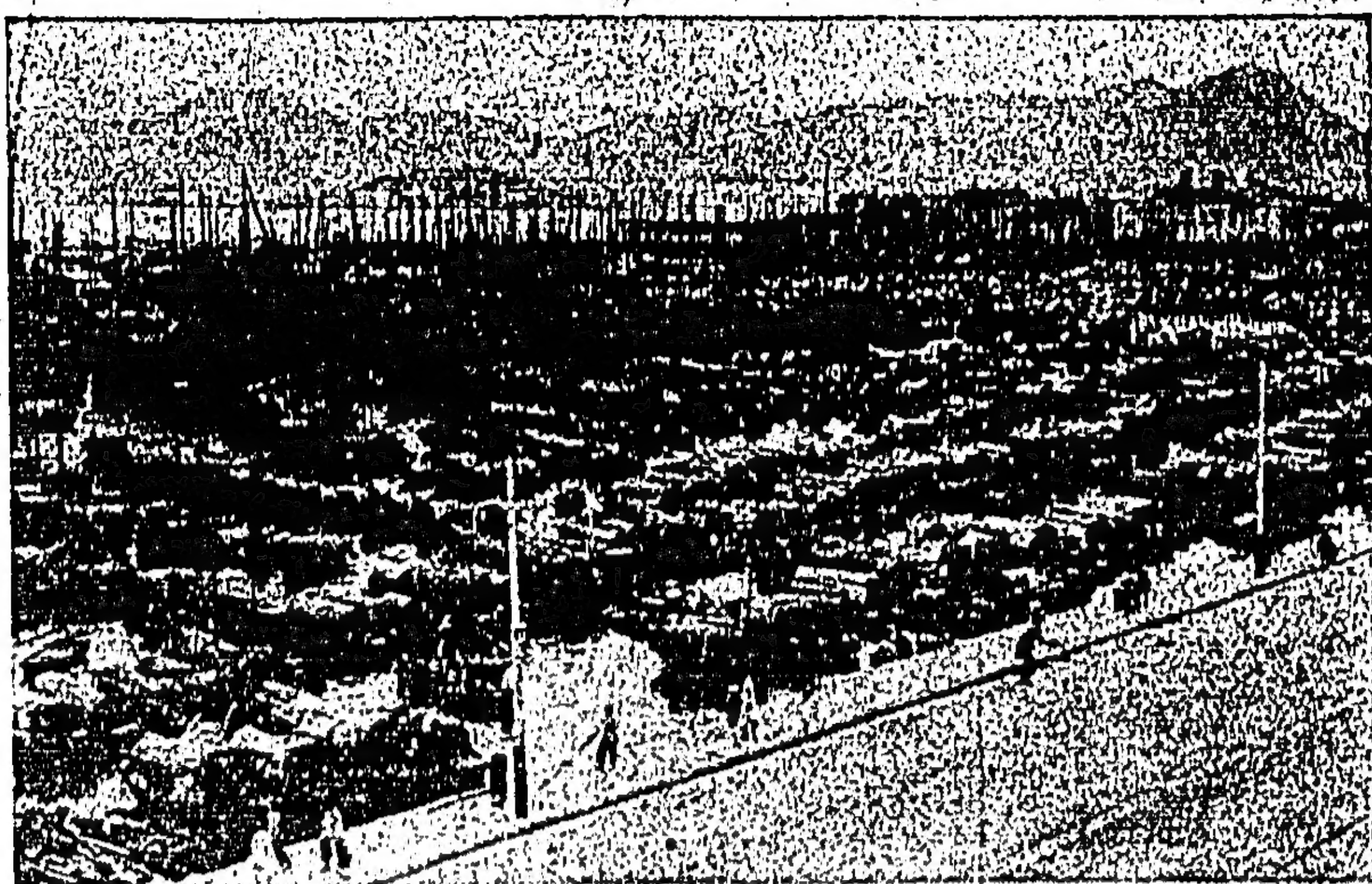
ARMS EMBARGO TO GREECE, TURKEY WILL BE LIFTED

London, October 5. Informed sources reported today that Britain will soon lift an arms embargo on the supply of scarce arms to Turkey and Greece. The embargo was imposed on all countries outside the Atlantic pact group and the British Commonwealth as soon as the Western Allies began their all-out drive for military preparedness. It covered the supply of all sorts of short-supply military equipment which Britain and her friends felt were essential to their own rearmament programme.

The weather

At 1000 GMT (10 a.m. HKST) the tropical storm centred about 100 miles west of Hong Kong is moving W or WNW and stilling up. From 11 a.m. onwards N to a small depression S of Honan. Pressure is high over NW China. Today's forecast—strong E to SE winds, reaching gale force at times, backing later. Overcast with squally showers at first, becoming partly cloudy with scattered showers later. Tomorrow's weather—light to moderate E winds, clearing in afternoon. High 75, low 65, rain 1.0. Total cloud 100. Wind 10-15 mph. Rain 0.5. Wind 10-15 mph. Rain 0.5. Wind 10-15 mph. Rain 0.5.

Traffic jam in typhoon shelter



Taken yesterday morning, this photograph shows the multitude of small craft that has jammed the Causeway Bay typhoon shelter for two days in fear of the storm that never came. — ("China Mail" Photo).

British overseas capital investment shows drop

London, October 5. British overseas capital investments dropped from £3,545,000,000 in 1938 to £1,980,000,000 in 1948, the Bank of England reported today.

It compiled the Pound at its pre-devaluation rate of US\$4.03 which means British investments worth US\$14,286,350,000,000 before World War II shrank to US\$7,939,800,000 after the economic and financial effects of the war were accounted for. Since 1948 a further reduction of investments abroad has been carried out but the Bank has not yet compiled the figures. It said in the 10 years surveyed, the nominal value of British investments abroad had fallen by £1,385,000,000, or 45 per cent of the total outstanding in 1938.

"Although the United Kingdom still held substantial overseas assets at the end of 1948," the Bank said, "it will be remembered in any assessment of the international capital position that these are more than outweighed by overseas indebtedness incurred during and after the war."

The report said investments in the Commonwealth countries declined from £1,008,000,000 in 1938 to £1,111,000,000 in 1948. It disclosed that, among foreign countries, Argentina was the top nation for British investments in 1938. It dropped to third place in 1948.

Investments in foreign countries included: Argentina—1938-388,000,000, 1948-51,000,000; United States—1938-268,000,000, 1948-76,000,000; Germany—1938-45,000,000, 1948-43,000,000; Greece—1938-26,000,000, 1948-24,000,000. Other countries receiving investments were Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Cuba, Peru, and Uruguay.

RAIL CRASH IN US INJURES 25

Erie, Pennsylvania, October 5. A speeding New York central passenger train crashed into a derailed freight train in the centre of this town early today and exploded into a blazing inferno, injuring 25.

Railroad officials said the freight train jumped the rails one minute before the Boston-bound passenger train roared down the parallel line into the wreckage. The passenger train's diesel locomotive smashed a petrol-filled tank car and sent burning fuel spraying over the wreckage. The locomotive's shattered fuel tanks added to the flames.

U.S. MINE-SWEEPER SUNK BY MINE

Washington, October 5. The United States Navy announced on Thursday that the mine-sweeper Magpie had been sunk by a floating mine near North Korea. Twenty-one men are missing.

It was the third ship to hit a mine in Korean waters.

They were skating on thin ice

Prague, October 5. Six members of the Czechoslovakia world champion ice hockey team went on trial today on charges of planning to flee the country and of assaulting the state police, reliable sources said. The informants said Martin Bonev, aged 32, United States military post officer in Prague, would be accused during the trial of promising to add the hockey players if they escaped the country. The six men were also said to be charged with harboring the republic.

Czech officials contacted said that a trial was under way in the state court at Pankrac but refused to say whether the hockey players were the defendants.

The players were understood to have been arrested on March 13 following a public fight with the Communist state police. The fight began after the players criticised the government for refusing to let them go to London last winter to defend their title. The government withdrew the team in protest against Britain's assistance to grant visas to two Communist reporters to accompany them.

Officials of the Czech Ice Hockey Association said not long afterward that most of the 16-member team had been taken into custody. Most of these officials had since been dismissed.

Some members of the team have already been tried. One of them, offensive star Vachek Rostek, was sentenced to 10 years in prison. The informants said the new trial had been timed to coincide with the opening of the hockey season to explain to sports fans the absence of the national hockey team this year.

Typhoon threat passes Colony; Signal lowered

Hong Kong was officially declared safe from typhoon attacks at 11.15 p.m. yesterday when the No. 8 Signal was lowered. However, the Colony experienced heavy showers since late yesterday afternoon and by 1 o'clock this morning 3.88 inches of rainfall were recorded for the past 24 hours.

The heavy rainfall yesterday brought hope that restriction of the water supply may be relaxed sooner than expected.

The storm warning issued by the Royal Observatory at 9 p.m. yesterday said that the tropical storm was centred within 30 miles of 21.6 degrees North, 112.6 degrees East, moving West or West North West, thus putting the centre of the storm to the South West of Macao. The statement also forecast that winds in Hong Kong would be strong, moving gradually from East South East.

Residents were much relieved when at 12.30 p.m. yesterday the Royal Observatory announced that the typhoon, officially described as a very intense one, was rapidly exhausting itself. It had reduced itself to a tropical storm. Shortly after the announcement, Hong Kong became alive with pedestrian traffic. Ferry services were resumed on a restricted schedule, pouring out hundreds of passengers at the end of each trip.

Buses resumed operations to outlying districts and many shops reopened for business.

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SUGAR BACK ON RATION

Government has decided to re-introduce sugar rationing. This decision is a result of many complaints from members of the public who have been unable to buy sugar in the market.

Sugar can only be obtained in the black market at 90 cents a pound as against the official price of 45 cents a pound. An official release by the Government spokesman yesterday said that the re-introduction of sugar rationing had been rendered necessary by the fact that the Colony's supplies of sugar are limited and by the failure of all efforts to ensure that the available supplies reach the consumer at the controlled price. One pound of white sugar will be issued to each person on a ration card through the Government rice distributors during October 6 and 10, at 45 cents a pound. Later in the month, there will be a further issue of half a pound of brown sugar. The same ration will be issued to holders of butter ration cards. The arrangements for which will be announced later. Supplies for industrial users this month will be distributed through the sugar trade. Arrangements for future supplies will be announced later.

Visa forgers said to have base in HK

Manila, October 5. An organised ring of Chinese immigration visa forgers is operating in Hong Kong, allegedly in connivance with influential Chinese brokers in the Philippines to get aliens into this country illegally, according to information given to the Senate "blue ribbon" investigation committee today.

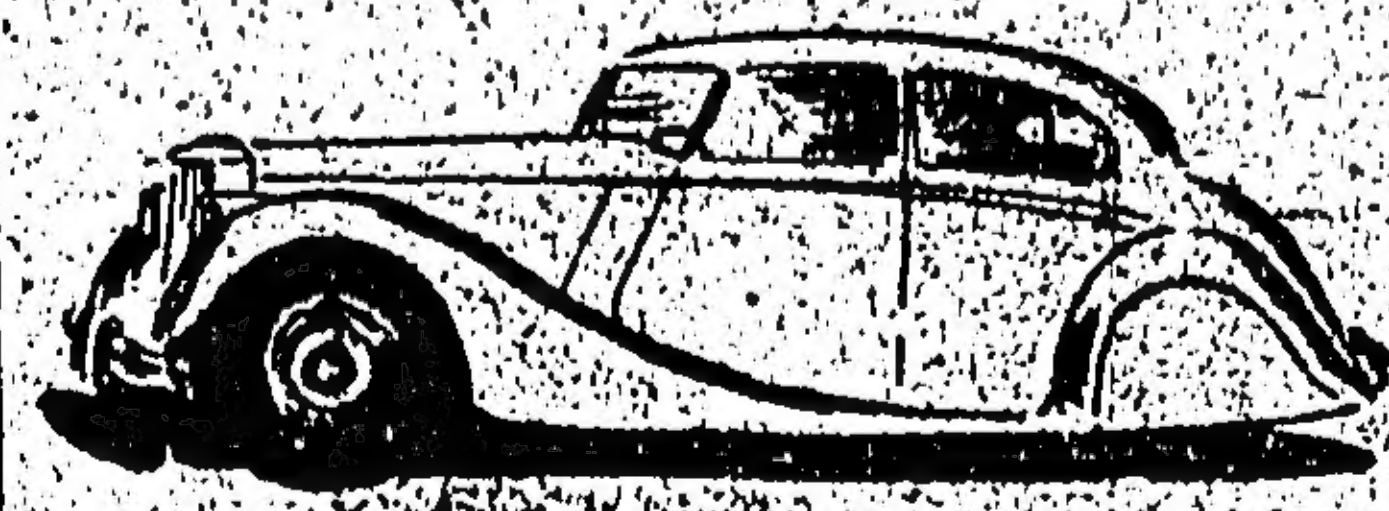
The Senate committee, which is probing immigration procedures, was told by a Foreign Office source that some of the Chinese who gained entry into the Philippines by this means were suspected of having Communist or subversive connections.

The Foreign Affairs Department, through Vice-Chairman Leon Garcia, formerly stationed in Hong Kong, reported the activities of these visa forgers to the British colony authorities and responsible officials in Manila. It is believed to be possible that some aliens using fake visas who gained entry here are members of a Communist ring operating in South East Asia countries.

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RED RETREAT TRAIL IN KOREA A BLOODY ONE

Reminders

Today

Nine Dragons Services Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.
Union Jack Club, dance, 8 p.m.
Cheero Services Club, Amateur Night, 7.30 p.m.
Lecture on "A critical approach to the cinema" by the Rev. Fr. A. Cooney, S.J. British Council Library, Gloucester Hall, 5.30 p.m.
IHK Hockey Association Council meeting, Shewan Tomes and Co., Ltd., board room, 5.45 p.m.

Coming events

TOMORROW

Nine Dragons Services Club, tombola (snowball), 7.30 p.m.

Unemployed gets two months' gaol

On the pretence of being in position to obtain a job for him in a Chinese bank in House Street, Mak Cheuk, was Mak Kwong-ming, aged 23, unemployed, of Java, obtained sums of money totalling \$50 from Mak Kwong-hung, unemployed.

Arrested and charged before Mr. Reynolds at Central yesterday, Mak Cheuk admitted he obtained the money by false pretences between September 27 and October 4. He was sentenced to two months' hard labour. The sum of \$10 recovered from defendant was ordered to be returned to complainant.

Inspector Brown, prosecuting, told the Court defendant met complainant at Tong Mei Road, Mongkok, on September 26, and promised to get him a job. He subsequently obtained various sums of money from complainant on the pretext they were for purchase of his uniform.

As a result of defendant's failure to keep an appointment, a report was made to the police and defendant subsequently arrested.

Obituary

Mr. F.C. Mow Fung

Mr. F.C. Mow Fung, one of the Colony's most prominent community leaders, died at his residence, No. 10, Maple Street, Kowloon, yesterday. He was 68 years old and had suffered a stroke more than a week ago.

An Unofficial Justice of the Peace for Hong Kong, Mr. Mow Fung was born in Stawell, Victoria, Australia. He was a founder member of the Kowloon Rotary Club and a member of the Kowloon Residents' Association since its establishment. He was President of the Association in 1931 and Honorary Secretary for a number of years up to 1947. In appreciation of his services, he was elected a Life Member of the Association.

Mr. Mow Fung was also a Freemason. In the Scottish Constitution, he was Right Worshipful Master of Lodge St. John in 1925, 1926 and 1946 when the Lodge was reconstituted. He was also a past member of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter and an honorary member of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, P.C.M. of St. Andrew's Royal Ark Mariners, a member of Phoenix Sovereign Chapter, and a past District Grand Senior Warden of the District Grand Lodge of Hong Kong and South China.

He was also past Master of the Cathay Lodge and a past District Grand Junior Deacon of the DGL of Hong Kong and South China in the English Constitution.

In the Irish Constitution, he was a member of Concorde Lodge and of Shamrock Lodge No. 712. He served on the Board of Zetland Hall Trustees for a number of years.

Mr. Mow Fung is survived by his daughter, two sisters, Miss Ruby Mow Fung and Mrs. Parky, and Mrs. E. C. Fletcher, and also Mrs. E. P. Guest.

The encoffining will take place at 2 p.m. tomorrow at 23, Maple Street, Shamshulpo. The funeral will take place from that address at 2 p.m. on Sunday at the Chinese Christian Cemetery, Kowloon.

FOUR WEEKS FOR 17-YEAR-OLD GIRL

A 17-year-old girl, Chien Shui-in, was sentenced to four weeks imprisonment for breach of an expulsion order by Mr. Hinshelwood at Central yesterday.

The girl was arrested by the police in Wanchoi on Wednesday as a disturber. On the charge, she was found guilty and sentenced to four weeks imprisonment and ordered to be expelled from the Colony.

Tokyo, October 5.—The Red retreat trail back to North Korea is strewn with buried and unburied bodies of an officially estimated 25,000 men, women and children in South Korea.

At Wonju, an apparent quasi military operation became a massacre of civilians, Associated Press Correspondent William Jordan reported.

He said the North Koreans first overran a South Korean command post, killing five American officers along with the South Korean officers. The Reds then turned on the civilians and killed between 1,000 and 2,000.

In most cases, however, the Reds cut down their victims for political reasons, namely anti-Communism.

Associated Press Correspondent Ben Price reporting the discovery of the trench graves at Taegon, said the condition of the bodies indicated the South Koreans were killed deliberately and without haste. Most were shot or bayoneted, Price said. Some had been beaten to death with clubs and rubber hoses. Some were killed with axes and hatchets.

Giant incinerator

The 280 put to death at Suchon were burned apparently in a giant incinerator. Army sources declined to give further details.

At Yungpung, near Seoul, some of the 700 also were burned to death. The charred bodies of some small children were found among the ashes of their parents.

An accurate count may show that as many women and children as adult men were killed, official sources said.

The Reds executed whole families of known anti-Communists.

The chief victims of the Communists were city and village officials, policemen, and ordinary civilians who were either denounced as anti-Communists or refused to conform to Communist methods during the two months when the Reds held most of South Korea.

There is some testimony from a few cities indicating the North Koreans tried to indoctrinate non-Communists. When they failed they killed them. Nobody was spared.

One such instance was discovered in the gaol at Incheon, where 33 bodies were found. Residents of the city—where Allied forces landed to attack Seoul—said some were city officials and the remainder were people "who would not be Communists."

Some of the large-scale killings took place during the period when the Communists appeared to be solidly entrenched in South Korea. Survivors said these were to "punish" the anti-Communists and to terrorise the entire population of a city into conforming.

In other cases, the Reds lay out when they were pulling out of a city before the advancing Americans was to take final vengeance on the civilians.

Correspondents witnesses

Every war correspondent moving forward with the troops saw the dead and wounded civilians who were shot at the very last moment. The numbers ranged from two or three to 10 to 20.

At the tiny village where the Marines crossed the Han River in the drive on Seoul—a community of about 500 thatched huts and probably 300 people—a gray-haired old lady was left shot through both legs. Three men were killed. Several others were wounded.

South Koreans attached to the Marines explained simply, "They were anti-Communists. This village was about evenly divided between Communists and the others."

At another village when four Marines flushed a sniper from a cornfield the Koreans begged them not to leave. An English-speaking boy said, "The Communists will say we told you where he was. They will kill us all."

At another small place near Kimpoo airfield, the aged headman made a bargain with a Marine security force. In exchange for preserving a hiding place for snipers, he agreed to notify the Marines if any North Koreans slipped into the field.

"But you understand that the Communists will kill everyone in this village if they come back," he said.—Associated Press.

ADJOURNMENT GRANTED

An adjournment of one week was granted when Foo Man, aged 35, public vehicle driver, of 39 Public Square Street, ground floor, appeared before Mr. Reynolds at Central yesterday on a charge of making an alteration to his driving licence between August 14 and August 25 with intent to deceive.

Defendant is on bail of \$500. Detective Sub-Inspector J. Aty is in charge of the prosecution.

Rousing welcome for champ

Cincinnati, October 5.

Ezzard Charles, undisputed heavyweight champion of the world, made a triumphant return home last night to receive the cheers of thousands of people. But he will have to wait for that home cooked meal his folks promised him—he will be too busy in the next few days receiving congratulations.

Thousands lined the mile and a half parade route from Union station to the Plaza as the "Cincinnati Cobra" waved from a red convertible preceded by floats, four bands, majorettes and all the trimmings necessary for a returning hero.

City officials and civic leaders hailed him as a "great sportsman, inspiration to the nation and an example for totalitarian countries."

Charles, who outpointed Joe Louis in New York a week ago last night, to gain undisputed possession of the heavyweight crown, agreed, "I hope my victory will inspire youth," he said, "it could only happen in this wonderful free country of ours."

Charles, a giant crown of yellow flowers resting on his head, had been through it all before. He was welcomed by a similar reception only a few months back after he had won the National Boxing Association recognised title.—United Press.

Shop foki didn't want to talk

For obstructing a police officer in the execution of his duty by refusing to give information when requested, a shop foki, Yu Chi, aged 24, was fined \$30, or seven days' imprisonment in default of payment of fine, by Mr. Hinshelwood at Central yesterday.

According to the prosecuting officer, Sub-Inspector C. F. Chan, a road party at Thompson Road was found—by patrolling Sub-Inspector K. H. Lai blocked by trays of empty bottles on the morning of October 3.

The obstacles covered almost the entire area of the footpath behind a coffee stall. Defendant said he was a foki, but refused to give any information regarding the licence when requested by Sub-Inspector Lai.

However, Yu thought better of it while on the way to the station, and gave all the particulars requested by the police officer.

Court Brevities

Bail of \$500 each was allowed Ngai Lap-kwong and Ngai Mau-hung, of 61 South Wall Road, by Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday on a charge of collecting letters with a view to sending them out of the Colony other than through the Post Office.

A 24-hour remand, requested by Inspector J. Hill, was granted.

Mo Ping-kwan, alias James Mo, Health Department Inspector, who is facing a charge of demanding \$1,000 with menaces, was granted bail of \$5,000 by Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday. Defendant was remanded a further seven days.

On a charge of collecting money for a charitable purpose without a permit, Leung Lum, aged 29, was remanded 24 hours by Mr. R.W.S. Winter at Kowloon yesterday.

Leung on Wednesday was alleged to have gone to the Silhan Recreation Club, 71 Cooke Street, and collected \$4 on behalf of the Kowloon Dockyard Labour Federation. He was allowed bail of \$250.

Ma Hoi-ching, aged 10, of 51 Halphong Street, was fined \$75 by Mr. R.W.S. Winter at Kowloon yesterday on a charge of trespassing in the Tsimshateau Police Station compound.

On Wednesday defendant was caught throwing a cigarette and four matches into the "cells" through a window from the footpath leading to the compound. Defendant told the police that he wanted to give the cigarette to a prisoner friend in the cells.

The happy warriors



Fresh conscripts for the Republic of Korea's army wave and sing as they stream along a great winding road from the Masan area on the way to Pusan training camp. The conscripts were called up from villages near Masan. (AP Photo)

Tin-concentrate output in Malaya, Indonesia up

The Hague, October 5.

Production of tin-in-concentrates in July as compared with the previous month increased in Malaya to 5,071 long tons (against 4,739 tons), in Indonesia to 2,792 tons (2,605 tons) and in the Belgian Congo to 1,236 tons (280 tons in June, which was an abnormally low figure).

The Bolivian export figure has not yet been received and, therefore, a full world production figure for July cannot yet be published.

Figures so far available for August are from Malaya (4,752 tons), Indonesia (2,823 tons) and the Belgian Congo (1,509 tons). Indonesian production has shown in general a steady increase as from January, 1950 (only slightly interrupted in June and July) and is now at an annual rate of 32,000 tons (based on the first eight months of 1950).

World production of tin metal in July was 13,500 tons as compared with 13,200 tons in June. This decrease was mainly due to a drop in production in both Malaya and the Netherlands to 5,234 tons and 1,778 tons, respectively. U.S.A. production in July at 2,250 tons was the same in the previous month. In the UK production was around 2,500 tons.

Malayan exports of tin metal in August remained on a high level at 7,500 tons, of which 3,701 tons went to the U.S., 859 tons to India, 785 tons to Italy, 300 tons to Western Germany and 263 tons to Chile.

UK metal exports in August were 3,362 tons, surpassing even the high June figures. 1,815 tons went to the U.S., 225 to Denmark, 224 tons to Western Germany, 183 tons to Canada, 75 tons to the USSR. Netherlands exports of tin metal in August dropped to 1,630 tons, of which 675 tons went to the U.S.A. and 187 tons to Czechoslovakia.

Stocks decline

World stocks declined substantially from 126,000 tons at the end of May to 119,500 tons at the end of June. U.S.A., Malayan and Netherlands stocks were all lower at 65,801 tons (against 67,125 tons), 15,350 tons (17,700 tons) and 3,800 tons (5,200 tons) respectively. During July and August Malayan stocks decreased further to 11,700 tons. UK stocks, which stood at 18,700 tons at the end of June, dropped to 14,000 tons at the end of July.

World consumption in June was 12,800 tons as compared with 12,100 tons in May. This increase was due to the American figure of 6,511 tons which was higher than any monthly figure in the last three years. A total of 3,250 tons went into tinplate, 2,187 tons into solder and 1,852 tons into bronze.

Consumption of tin metal in the U.K. declined to 1,873 tons in July (against 1,943 tons in June) of which 760 tons went into tinplate, 685 tons into alloys and 200 tons into solder.

World tinplate production in July is estimated at 40,000 tons against 313,000 tons in June. U.S.A. production declined to 178,369 tons (391,454 tons in June) and the U.K. was also lower at 51,700 tons.

Average prices

Average price in the first three weeks of September decreased. London cash averaged £770.6 per ton in that period (against £784.8 in August) and forward tin £766.8 (£781 in August). Prompt tin in New York averaged 100.02 cents per pound in

PORTUGUESE CELEBRATION CANCELLED

The reception planned for yesterday at the Club Lusitano in honour of Portugal's National Day was cancelled because of the typhoon.

Dr. Eduardo Brazao, the Portuguese Consul in Hong Kong, said that it has not been postponed to a later date because the national holiday which it was to commemorate will only return again next year.

Quietly the Portuguese community honoured the occasion in their own homes. Rediffusion featured a special programme of Portuguese music with suitable comments.

In Macao the weather also hampered the celebrations, but it is understood that the Governor's reception was held as usual.

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Jakarta on account of plague. It was officially announced yesterday.

HOTEL MANAGER ADDRESSES ROTARY CLUB

A talk on his experiences as a chef and his eventual appointment as manager of the Peninsula Hotel, was given by Mr. Leo Gaddi before the Kowloon Rotary Club at its weekly luncheon yesterday.

Speaking on "Reminiscences of a Hotelier," Mr. Gaddi reviewed his career as a culinary student in Switzerland. After his graduation as a cook his first foreign appointment was in Egypt where, during the Prince of Wales' hunting trip to Africa, he was called upon to cook for the future King.

After serving in the Swiss Army Mr. Gaddi returned to Egypt and later came to Hong Kong. He became the manager of the Peninsula Hotel after serving 16 years as chef.

The speaker was thanked by Rotarian L. Starbuck. The death of Rotarian Fred Mow Fung, of the Club, yesterday morning, was marked by a minute of silence.

Guests at the luncheon were Mr. Hart-Baker, F.D. Clement and R. Lovett. Visiting Rotarians were H. Kadoorie and George Fryer.

FURTHER REMAND GRANTED

A further remand of two days was granted when Ng Tak-wan, 49, unemployed, of 12 Hill Road, first floor, and Chang Kitchi, 33, seaman, of 872 Queen's Road West, second floor, came up before Mr. Reynolds at Central yesterday.

The defendants were charged with unlawful possession of a .38 revolver and 20 rounds of ammunition at 12 Hill Road on October 3. Both were arrested as a result of a police raid on the premises.

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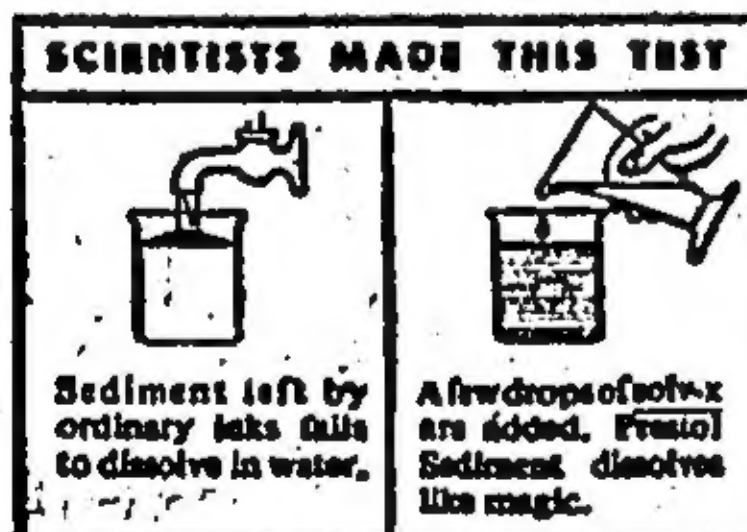
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CINEMA WORLD



VICTOR MATURE AND HEDY LAMARR
He took the wrong cup

Technicolor splendour in "Samson and Delilah"

Rating: ★ ★ ★

Cecil B. DeMille's Paramount production of "Samson and Delilah," which is now at the Leo and Liberty, has all the splendour one associates with the producer's name.

This Technicolor spectacle makes an undeniable bid for screen fame with a story that has the sweep of an epic and a fine cast.

As the bewitching Delilah whose charms enslaved a man where mighty armies had failed, Miss Hedy Lamarr is beautiful in her first Technicolor film. And she proves herself a dramatic petress of fire and persuasion.

Victor Mature, also, handles a particularly difficult role with imagination and finesse, keeping Samson always within the bounds of credibility, never once succumbing to what would have been an excusable urge to overplay the strong man of Gaza. Whether falling prey to Delilah's seductive charms, as any man might, or performing prodigious feats of strength, Mature makes Samson a real and dynamic character.

Particular mention should be made of George Sanders, as the suave Saran of Gaza; Angela Lansbury, Delilah's sister; and

Henry Wilcoxon, the leader of the Philistine armies.

Basically, the film is a powerful story of a man's fight to free his enslaved people, his betrayal and his ultimate retribution. There are colour pageantry and throbbing excitement which build to a breathtaking climax in "Samson and Delilah."

DeMille has staged many spectacular scenes in his motion pictures, but few can surpass the destruction of the Philistine Temple by the blinded Samson.

Although it will be blessed with many superlatives, "Samson and Delilah" is, above all, entertainment, and for this reviewer's money, entertainment of a high degree. It has everything one could ask for in a motion picture—visual beauty, fine acting, spectacular scenes and a great story taken from the world's best-selling book, the Holy Bible.

Disney excellent in "Cinderella"

Rating: ★ ★ ★ ★

Walt Disney's production of "Cinderella" which opens today at The King's Theatre, is a miracle of beauty. Rich in colour and originality of treatment, the film brings to life those pages in childhood that are our first introduction to literature.

Mr. Disney achieves through the medium of his art certain levels of entertainment the prosaic real-life theatre is unable to command. His masterly brush travels through space, and every feat of imagination is transformed into plausible reality.

In "Cinderella" he exploits the whole world of fable, of romance and fancy, and gives animation to rats, birds, dogs and cats in such a manner that nothing seems out of place. With a few strokes of the brush he builds fabulous castles, creates an atmosphere of splendour that are childhood's invariable association with the world of kings and princesses.

The famous tale is retold with infinite subtle variations, interspersed with bursts of beautiful comedy—like the decision of the animal world to make a dress for Cinderella, or the absent-mindedness of her Fairy Godmother who thought she had forgotten to bring the Magic Wand.

The whole production is held together with marvellous originality, and scene after scene unfolds which leaves the audience breathless. Here at last, one feels, has the fairy-tale achieved its ultimate destiny, for Mr. Disney has dipped into this treasure-

house of ideas and emerged with pearls of his own which glid the lily and make the best even better.

Some scenes are truly wonderful—the bedroom scene early in the picture when two little birds do their best to awaken their friend, the scene heralding the appearance of the Fairy Godmother, when hundreds of twinkling stars suddenly merge into a charming old lady, and the scene of the pumpkin's transformation into an ivory carriage.

Three famous songs make their appearance in the film, sung by Cinderella and a full chorus.

So satisfying is this picture that perhaps seeing it once is not enough. Like the best wines, its fine flavour can only be appreciated after three or four sips.

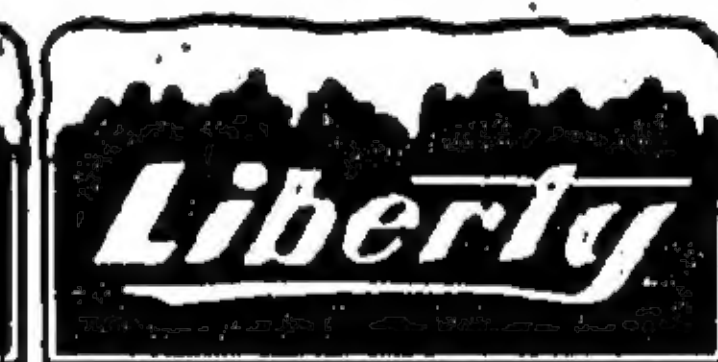
Who's Dating: The utter surprise two some of the week was Ava Gardner and Howard Duff back together again at Ciro's after Ava's news-making escapade with Frank Sinatra in Houston, Texas. Rhonda Fleming and John Payne at the Cafe Gala. Ann Sheridan back with Steve Hannagan at the Mocambo when everyone thought that the affair was cold. Audrey Totter and Paul Douglas dating regularly.



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Cecil B. DeMille's "SAMSON AND DELILAH"
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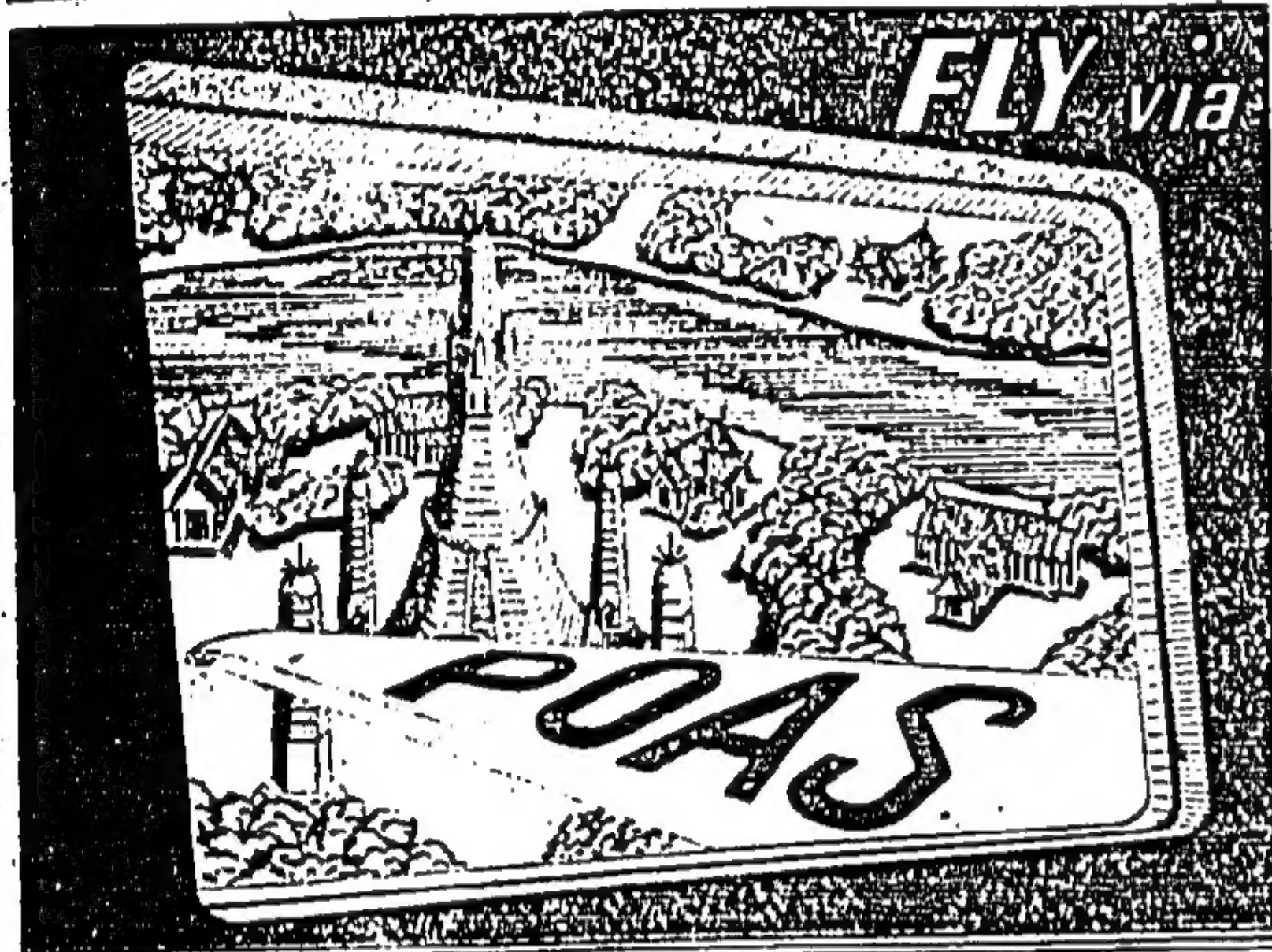
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DEATH

MOW FUNG, Frederick Charles, passed away at his residence, 16 Maple Street, Kowloon on 5th October. The encoffining will take place at 2 p.m. on Saturday, October 7, 1950, at 23, Maple Street, Shamshui-po. The funeral will take place from that address at 2 p.m. on Sunday, October 8, 1950, at the Chinese Christian Cemetery, Kowloon.

STRAWS IN THE
TYPHOON

It is certainly a bit of a change to find Peking Radio talking about warm feelings of friendship held by the British people for the Chinese people. It quotes a despatch which came from behind the curtain as saying that these feelings were "unmistakably demonstrated" at the gathering in London to mark the anniversary of the founding of the present regime in China.

Peking's gesture doesn't yet mean anything more than a mere encouragement of good works. Fellow-travellers are tolerated for this and this alone. But there could be many worse foreign policies for China than a Peking-Delhi-London axis as a half-way house pending full reconciliation with the West and especially the United States. It is not enough for China to "stand up"—it is pretty nearly time she stood up straight. That doesn't mean she has to pass from toadying to the Kremlin to enmity. She is big enough to claim friendship with all, and with benefit and dignity to herself.

Straws in stormy times are as capricious as the winds themselves. The vagaries of our own latest typhoon sharpen that point. So we would do well not to feel too sure that the wind from Peking is blowing in a better direction. But Mr. Liu Ning-yi did drop a hint the other day, in London, that he might be making a longer stay, perhaps as Ambassador. He isn't quite our idea of the right man in the right place; he is a bit too close to the Liaison Bureau. The satellite Embassies are just so many more voices from the Kremlin. London would like something better than that. It would help on the good work. However, an Ambassador of any sort is better than none at all, if the two countries are to get out of the somewhat silly impasse which followed British de jure recognition of the Peking Government.

Mr. Chou En-lai devoted only a tenth part of his very long anniversary speech as Premier to China's foreign policy. He adopted an obviously defensive note when he referred to the problem of establishing relations with what he called "capitalist countries." The Chinese people noted long ago with obvious gratification Britain's full recognition. Many of them knew well enough that it was an act of courage as well as of courtesy, and it may well be that they do not altogether relish the way in which it has been reciprocated.

That may be due less to the appreciation of our bright old eyes than to a lack of appreciation of the "Most Favoured if not Sole Friend." All the same, British prestige and British statesmanship remain fairly high in the esteem of the Chinese intelligentsia, who still count for a lot more than the proletariat, even in present-day China.

"Dick says it's a big expense," he answered, "so we're going to stop the first £25." At nine o'clock he came to me and said: "It's a wonderful gate—we're going to take £30 out." There was nothing I could do about it, so in the finish my end was in the region of £140. Out of that I had to pay Walker £20, for Smith was the winner on points.

Telegram sent

That wasn't the last of it, though. Piercey got to hear about it, and sent a telegram to the newspaper holding the side-stakes and told them to withhold payment to me. We were called to the office, and finally, after hearing all sides, the stakeholder told Piercey: "You shouldn't complain. You ought to give Broadbribb £25 for showing you how to manage a fighter." So it ended happily for everyone, particularly for Smith, who won the first flyweight championship belt for Bermondsey.

You've got to know the fight game if you're going to gamble on your own judgment, and at one period I made a very good living betting at the National Sporting Club. I was one of the few managers allowed in Tattersall's, and I used to weigh up the form of the boxers.

Quite often a fight began with a false favourite. They would be betting odds on one man when I felt sure the other would win, so if they bet six to four on one man at the start I would take it, knowing that the other man would later become a favourite. After the first round the odds quite often went to five to four, and after three or four rounds it might easily be six to four the other way.

So I would fiddle about with a few quid and back both boxers, so that I made a profit either way. But remember, only bet what I thought the odds were; false, and needless to say, I often had plenty of scares before.

Nor does the froth on top deny the solid tradition of Sino-American friendship which lies below, or its immense significance for the future if the aim of wholesale industrialisation is to be attained.

Relations with non-Communist countries may, as Mr. Chou said, be more complicated than entry into trade relations. That is, of course, because of Peking's own affiliations and ideology. The blame mostly lies there that his total efforts to gain recognition make so poor a showing. Most of the small minority which have given recognition consist of the Communist States. Of course, the Kremlin's feelings have to be considered, but must they be considered to China's own detriment? If so, why? Is rapture, or fear, the main cause? We don't think much of either impulse.

But it is the British angle that most concerns us. Mr. Chou says it wasn't love or fear of Russia that caused the "fruitlessness" of what he called "our long-drawn-out negotiations" with Britain. It was because, while offering to recognise Peking on the one hand, it "agrees to permit" the Nationalists to remain in the United Nations. Really, Mr. Chou does us too much honour. We do not have more than one vote and we do not hold the United Nations in the hollow of the Union Jack. It is in fact a pretext for failure of quite unmet pressure, and not a justification.

In point of fact, Britain voted for the Indian resolution in favour of Peking's representation, and when it was defeated, the British gave their vote for a successful Canadian resolution, inviting Peking to take part in the discussions on Formosa. Peking's position in the world does not, in fact, depend on Britain, but primarily on itself—and on the great majority of countries with which Peking has no relations as yet.

Then there is the other excuse of Britain's "extremely unjustifiable and unfriendly attitude" towards the Chinese residents in Hong Kong and other places. Malaysia was not specifically mentioned—perhaps Mr. Chou was a bit shy about it. But we imagine most of the Chinese in Hong Kong feel as uncomfortable about this quite untenable charge as we feel complacent. It is, in fact, simply untrue, and unjust.

FIGHTING IS MY LIFE

By Ted Broadbribb

I ended up on the right side, I certainly wouldn't recommend it as a cushy way of making a living, but I was always ready to try anything, once I could probably be realising by this time.

Promoter, matchmaker, manager, referee and fighter—all in one night. That sounds like a tall story, I know, but it happened to me in June, 1928, at Perry Barr Stadium, Birmingham, the night the clever Brum welter, Jack Hood, retained his title against Alf Mancini, of London.

Hood and Mancini were both my fighters, and I'm going to say right now that Alf was the unluckiest little fellow who ever pulled on a boxing glove. It was only Hood's brilliance which prevented him being champion for the Londoner was far and away ahead of the rest of the class.

I always regard getting two of my own boys together for a championship as something of a feat, and I'm going to tell you how I did it. Whenever Hood beat a fighter, usually a continental, I would match Mancini with the same fellow shortly after, and more often than not he won more convincingly than the champion had done. "Creating situations" was the way one man with whom I worked referred to it, and so that's good enough for me.

It was only natural that the suggestion should be made that the two should fight, and that was what I wanted. They were matched to fight at Holland Park Ring in April, 1928, but on March 28 of that year Hood had an engagement with a Frenchman, Du Mondin. For some reason I was unable to fight, and Hood went in with Joe Bloomfield.

Not attractive

The contest wasn't an attractive one—anything but—and after six rounds the referee, the late J.W. H.T. Douglas, declared it "No contest." Both men were suspended for two months and lost their purse money. That suspension meant a great deal, because the period extended almost a month beyond the date fixed for the title bout.

Rearmament and Britain

The Briton is still taking the rearment problem very quietly. The conclusion forced upon observers is that the country has little understanding of the danger into which it has drifted. It has also little understanding of the way in which the rearment programme already announced will change English life.

The general attitude of the public was summed up in the recent resolutions of the Trades Union Congress. On the one hand the delegates declared themselves in favour of the government's policies in Korea. But on the other hand they denounced the wage freeze.

The two sets of resolutions are wildly inconsistent. If Great Britain is to play its part in United Nations Security policies it must rearment, and it is to rearment there can be no general increase in the standard of living. So the wage freeze must continue.

The left-wing magazines in which the socialist intelligentsia do their thinking have been developing in the last few days a new line. They say that, though rearment may be necessary at least some good may come of it. It was the sacrifices and austerity of the war years which impelled Great Britain towards socialism. Since sacrifice and suffering were inevitable, the demand was that it should be equally shared.

Now it is being suggested that if there is to be a new period of austerity it can be made use of to force the country towards a new and more radical stage of socialism.

Vocal paper

The "New Statesman" has been particularly vocal. Rearment seems to it a surprisingly happy release from the depression in which it had found itself. A few months ago, it had seemed that the British social revolution had spent itself. Society was stabilising itself. Things were settling down. But now there is the prospect that the economic difficulties which rearment will cause may set all in ferment again.

One of the results of this line of thought is a revised demand for a capital levy. A really drastic capital levy in the treasure-house of the extreme radical wing of the British Labour Party. By using this weapon they feel that they can finally break the power of the wealthier classes and create an egalitarian society. Their difficulty is that this line is at present the Labour Government could not hope for a mandate from the people to carry out a capital levy. Their hope is to be able to force through a capital levy as an emergency measure linked with defence.

Now at that time the Holland Park Ring was about to be taken over for another purpose, and I happened to know that the fight would probably never have taken place there in any case. I had a contract for the two fighters for 60 per cent of a £10,000 gate, and if the people with the option on the building had stepped in before that date, would have been entitled to £1,000 compensation, £500 on behalf of each of the fighters.

With the suspension, though, I hadn't a leg to stand on, and so I found myself with two boxers all ready to fight for a championship and nowhere to put it on. I had to do some quick thinking if months of planning wasn't to come unstuck, and I got Harry Hill, of Birmingham, to run a charity show in the midland town, with Hood fighting "Du Mondin, who should have been his original opponent on the Bloomfield night, and it was staged one day after the fighters' suspension ended.

That aroused interest once more, and then I signed a contract with Fred Wilkes and George Whitehurst, representing the Birmingham Greyhound Club, Ltd., to put on Hood and Mancini at Perry Barr for a guarantee of £2,750 or fifty per cent of the gate.

So, on a miserably wet June night, I found myself at the ring-side there with 20,000 other enthusiasts. It was probably the busiest night I ever spent, for I began by checking the turnstiles and helping the stewards get people into their seats before the show began, but it was really then that the fun started for me. The first contest went in, and although the fighters were trying their best, it wasn't so hot from the customers' point of view because the referee was making a bit of a hash of his job. I don't know to this day what prompted me to do it, but I jumped up and said "Why don't you leave 'em alone and let 'em fight."

Out of the ring

What happened then couldn't happen today. The referee replied "If you want to referee it,

you can have it," and promptly got out of the ring. I did no more than accept his challenge, took his score card from him and carried on where he left off.

I sat out the big fight, because it wouldn't have been fair for me to have gone in the corner with either Hood or Mancini against the other. The boxers were hindered by the difficulty in getting a foothold because of the wet canvas, but it was a great fight just the same. I had handled both of them in most of their earlier contests, and I don't think either of them had ever fought better.

Hood was in command at long range, but at close quarters there was nothing to choose between them, but it wasn't until the twelfth round that Hood really went ahead convincingly. He hooked Alf to the head, then to the stomach, and for a straight-left specialist showed that he had a lot of other tricks in the bag as well.

Mancini put up a grand stand finish, but Hood was a good winner. Now I know you're going to say you haven't told us about your own fight that night, but it actually happened while the championship bout was on. A spectator sitting near me, and quite near to Alf Mancini's father, was making remarks about Mancini, and I could see there was trouble brewing.

So I interrupted, and when he asked me what I was going to do about it, I very quickly showed him. After a bit of a scuffle I bundled him out of the stadium. An interesting night, you might say, but it was more than that for me, because it was then that I struck up one of the soundest friendships any man ever had with another.

A friendship

Jimmy Murphy was in charge of the ringside stewards, and I met him for the first time. Now we have a bedroom in each other's house, and if there is a one thousand per cent friendship, ours is the one. When Jimmy kept the Farcroft Hotel, in Huddersfield, he had a room set aside which he called "Snowball's Room," and no fighter or friend of mine ever went to Birmingham without occupying it—free of charge.

(To be continued)



Typhoonery, or typhooey to you. Just as we were wondering if the confounded thing was going to hang around the coast permanently, it turned out that it was only trying to be depressing.

Labour Party leaders at the Margate congress have been "eager to welcome" the Peking delegation, but "in spite of their efforts" have been unable to meet them. Dear Mr. Hutchinson has been having the same treatment at the other end.

"Canton calls H.K. 'secret agents base.'" Oh well, some of them are pretty low, at that.

Washington fears a long guerrilla war with the North Koreans. But dash it, surely these penalties of imperialism happen only to the British? This Malaya completely new problem before the, or United Nations.

"Warm feelings said shown b Britons to Reds." In my own case, "heated" would be a better description.

"The Australian Lawn Tennis Association has picked Sydny Monday as the site for the Day Cup challenge round next year. One can't help feeling it would have been much more interesting at Sheffield Wednesday.

The laziest gardener I know has a lawn in his window-box and cuts it with his electric razor.

"Chou admits 200,000 guerrillas fighting against Communists." Forgive me if I repeat myself, but this is two grand altogether.

Someone is advertising a "Plymouth" for sale. This would be, roughly, 12-ply week.

A gigolo is a man who thinks the world owes him a loving.

Rhodesian copper companies are escaping from the welfare state and setting up their headquarters in Africa. This may put other firms of their metal.

"U.S. secrecy found dangerous." And what was it?



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BEVIN SAYS WORLD WAR UNLIKELY

Russia may be more careful

New UN moves on Spain

Lake Success, October 4. A seven-nation draft resolution calling on the General Assembly to revoke its 1946 recommendation for the withdrawal of Ambassadors and Ministers from Spain and for barring Spain from membership in the United Nations, specialized agencies was circulated here this morning.

The joint draft is to be presented to the ad hoc Political Committee when the Spanish question comes up, sponsored by Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru. It represents the merger of separate proposals introduced by the United States and the United Kingdom, and is the result of the joint measure.

Mr. Bevin said that Russia would be more careful after the United Nations' success in Korea. Mr. Bevin said that he thought they ought to get rid of the 38th parallel.

Speaking to reporters, Mr. Bevin said that Russia had "pushed the Koreans into it" and might well have set the match and lit a world conflagration.

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Peking delegates extend UK visit

London, October 4. The Foreign Office said today that the Chinese Communist delegation which arrived from Peking on September 29 would be permitted to remain in Britain until October 30.

The delegation, led by the vice-chairman of the All China Federation of Labor Unions, was the first to reach Britain from China since Britain recognized the Peking regime last January.

The Foreign Office had initially granted permission for the delegation to spend one week in Britain for celebration of Communist China's first anniversary.

The delegation is scheduled to visit Scotland, several industrial centres and Cambridge University before returning to Peking by air on October 30.—United Press.

FAROUK GAMBLES ON

Nice, France, October 4. King Farouk of Egypt tonight continued to try his luck at the gambling tables of Nice's palatial Casino.

He wound up last night's play at four a.m. He dined in his hotel room this afternoon and left at six p.m. to return to the Casino. His luck was reported much better than last night.

Meanwhile, there were unconfirmed reports in Paris that the King may visit the capital within the next few days. Other unconfirmed reports have beautiful young Nourhan Sadat of Cairo now in Paris. She left Switzerland last month for an unannounced destination.—United Press.

Gibraltar, October 4. The Governor of Gibraltar, Lieutenant General Sir Kenneth Arthur Noel Anderson, will leave for Madrid on Sunday to visit Mr. Robert M. A. Hankey, the British Charge d'Affaires, it was announced today. He is expected to return on October 16. The object of his visit was not disclosed.—Reuter.

TURKEY JOINS MED. DEFENCE PLANNING

Washington, October 4. Turkey has accepted an invitation to be associated with Atlantic Pact defence planning in the Mediterranean area, the State Department announced today. Under the arrangement Turkey does not become a full-fledged member of the 12-nation Pact.

The State Department disclosed Turkey's acceptance of the invitation by making public an exchange of notes between the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, and the Turkish Ambassador, Mr. Feridun K. Erkin.

Mr. Acheson acted on behalf of the Foreign Ministers of the 12 Treaty nations who met in New York last week to plan increased defence preparations.

Mr. Acheson's note said, "It is the view of the Council that the association of the Turkish Government with the appropriate phase of the planning work of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with regard to the defence of the Mediterranean would contribute significantly to the defence of that area."

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Asked Fred why he is going to Australia and he will say, "Because Mum's gone away and me Dad says this country's finished."

Fred is excited and hasn't a care for the first time he is living a decent, orderly, clean life at the society's London home, waiting for the great adventure to begin.

Only "Me Dad" is sad. He has made his big sacrifice. He will not go back on it.

But often in the late afternoon he can be seen peeping over the tall brick wall which surrounds the garden where Fred plays with the gardeners—watching them laugh and wiping away a tear.

U.S. CHINA POLICY FACING NEW ATTACK

Washington, October 4. The Administration braced itself today for new Republican attacks on its policy toward Nationalist China.

With the State Department already involved in a row with Senator Styles Bridges, it is expected that other Republican legislators will join Mr. Bridges in denouncing the withdrawal of the United States military mission to Nationalist China.

Mr. Bridges, a consistent critic of the State Department, termed the withdrawal as "startling and disappointing." He said "it is one more evidence of why the American people must be alert that our momentary gain in Korea must not be dissipated through State Department stupidity and bungling."

Senator Bridges earlier accused the Department of planning "to sell out" China to the Reds. He based the charge on the United Nations Security Council vote to invite a representative of the Peking Government to testify before the Council on the Formosa issue.

The State Department replied that Mr. Bridges' statement was rash and unfounded. It said the United States was simply outvoted on the question of inviting a Communist representative to appear before the Council.

Completed survey

The State Department also denied Senator Bridges' statement that he believed the State Department ordered General MacArthur to withdraw the military mission from Formosa. Officials said the mission had apparently completed its survey of Nationalist defences. Authorities said the mission was dispatched by General MacArthur to determine whether the American decision on January 5 to send no more arms to the Nationalists should be changed in the light of the Korean war.

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ACHESON DENIES RESPONSIBILITY
Washington, October 4. The State Department has disclaimed any responsibility for the American mission which has just completed a military survey on Formosa.

An official of the Department said that the mission had been sent to Formosa by General Douglas MacArthur. The official added that neither the mission's actions there nor its subsequent withdrawal had any political implication.—Reuter.

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SOCIALIST VIEW ON MALAYA

Merrigat, Kent, October 4. Britain should promise to nationalise Malayan industry, a delegate told the Labour Party's annual conference here today. Mr. Quentin Bell, of Lewes Sussex, said that Malaya was not only an agricultural country but an extremely rich one, with enormous mineral wealth from rubber, tin, oil, and diamonds. "It may be said that the soldiers we are sending there are fighting and dying, not merely to prevent a small minority from taking control, but to fill the pockets of capitalism," he said.

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From dead end to open space

By RHONA CHURCHILL

Twelve little boys from British homes have sailed to a new and adventurous life on the other side of the world. They are going to live on a 1,500-acre farm in Australia, to leave their families and to become little Australians.

Most will never again see their parents, who have voluntarily given them away as child emigrants, hoping thereby to ensure them a better start in life.

These little boys are the last of a total of 200 boys and girls, aged between 5 and 13, to leave Britain for Australia and Canada since the war as child emigrants under the care of the Fairbridge Farm Schools organisation.

Glowing reports have come back from those who went first. So they learn.

One hundred boys and girls now settled at Molong, New South Wales, came mostly from the slums of London and the North and found themselves surrounded by miles of unfenced pasture land. On that land were grazing 1,800 sheep, 100 pigs, 60 dairy cattle, 20 horses, and over 1,000 chickens.

The boys learnt first to ride the horses, then to feed the pigs and hens. They studied milking and sheep-shearing.

The learnt to plant wheat, oats, barley, and maize, to grow potatoes and vegetables, to cultivate peaches, cherries, and apples.

careers were promised a university education if they studied hard, and seven are now attending Perth University.

They will become doctors, lawyers, teachers, following the example of pre-war Fairbridge children who left their emigrant home to become scientists, persons, and radio stars.

Birth of an idea
All told, 2,000 children were taken from impoverished homes between the two wars and settled in one or other of the five Dominions emigrant schools founded under the inspiration of young Kingsley Fairbridge.

It was as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford that Kingsley Fairbridge embarked on the courageous idea that first came to him at the age of 12—the idea of transferring to the sparsely populated Dominions boys and girls from Britain's overcrowded slums.

On leaving Oxford he built his first school, with funds found by undergraduates friends. When he died, aged only 39, he did so knowing that his life's work was an established success and would live after him.

Today, in Australia and Canada, British boys and girls from these schools are much sought after by employers. They are commonly regarded as the very best type of immigrant. Many have grown up, made a success of their lives, and sent for their ageing parents to join them.

They are now represented in all the professions as well as in farming, and some have won fame as lawyers and doctors.

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STASSEN ASKS STALIN FOR PEACE MEETING

Washington, October 4.
Mr. Harold E. Stassen, President of the University of Pennsylvania, disclosed today that he had asked Premier Joseph Stalin for a personal meeting to chart a new course for world peace. Stassen made public a personal letter which he wrote to Stalin on Monday.

He said its primary objective was to pave the way for a conference between the Russian leader and members of the Politburo and himself and four or five other American "citizen" leaders.

The letter urged that Stalin change the present policy of the Soviet Union "and move towards world peace and freedom for mankind."

Stassen, who tried for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1948, made the letter public at a Press conference.

He said the letter was the result of a long period of study and

conferences with American leaders—mostly Republicans.

He declined to name any of those associated with him in the action, but said they included university professors, Republican leaders in Congress, legal Republican leaders, members of the bar and retired military leaders.

Stassen also disclosed he will take leave from his University duties in November and December and travel to Asia for a personal study of conditions in the Far East.

His trip of five or six weeks will be undertaken with the support of one of the major foundations of the United States which he would not identify.

But Western Europe must refuse to be stampeded into believing that war is the worst of all evils. Defeat and occupation are worse.

France discovered that in 1940. So did Germany in 1945. But worst of all is occupation by an enemy who is ruthlessly determined to impose tyranny.

For that is what Communism is—a system of rule by force and fear. It is a new problem which the present century is facing.

The burden of defending freedom is one which has challenged every generation and every century. Since Europe came into existence, free men have faced that challenge.

Even the beetle! It was the same out of the Congress. We found no divergence of view among any of the students, who admitted it was necessary to pass an examination in Marxism and Leninism to enter a university. Yes, they said, by now we have cleared away all enemies of progress from the universities.

Everything their leaders said was accepted without question—even the Colorado beetle, for the numerous posters showing beetles with stars and stripes on their backs were pointed out as serious warnings and nothing to laugh at.

And, of course, they knew who won the last war. Here I quote from a Soviet delegate's speech, which was cheered by almost the entire Congress: "We all know that the Soviet Union liberated every country in Europe from Hitler, including Britain too."

This astounding news was amplified when we went to see the Soviet Stalin prize film, "The Fall of Berlin."

Of course, explained the Czech interpreter behind us, "you capitalists were really on the side of the Germans, you know."

Childish film And how the Czech students cheered this incredibly childish film, with its intimate portraits of Stalin digging in his orchard to the accompaniment of a celestial choir, and then inviting a young Stakhanovite to lunch and serving out the soup! Profoundly shocked, they gazed at us in horror as we rocked helplessly in our seats.

But it did not amuse us to see the film's glorification of war, with Soviet tanks smashing their way to victory without casualties, and the Germans falling before them like toy soldiers before a schoolboy. We did not think it funny that intelligent students should believe such childish propaganda.

So we left this "Alice-in-Wonderland" world, depressed by the realization that our efforts to bridge the gap between our two ways of life had failed hopelessly.

And no doubt we left the Czech youth just as bewildered, and failing completely to understand the mad British men and women who cheered for Churchill and who walked through the streets of Prague singing "Poor Old Joe!"

Nobody listened Our very reason for coming to the Congress had been to try to halt its swing into line with Cominform policy by giving the minority view. We felt we could prevent the International Union of Students from becoming the International Union of Communist Students if we were able to speak our minds freely.

And no effort was made to prevent freedom of speech—in fact, more speeches and interventions came from Britain than from any other of the 71 countries represented at the Congress.

But it is no use talking if nobody will listen.

Not only were we wrong in holding a different opinion—we were dishonest. Anyone not in

support of the Stockholm Peace Appeal automatically became a warmer and our attempts to improve education in the Commonwealth were colonialist plots.

Obviously, anyone who did not regard the North Koreans as heroes and Tito as a Hitlerite gangster must not only be a Fascist, he must be mad. So Shelyepin, head of the Soviet delegation, advised the leader of the British National Union of Students to "go and see a good psychiatrist."

And while the Communist students stood round us shouting, "Hands off Korea!" utterly amazed by our silence, photographers were hard at work recording our incredible behaviour.

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There's only one answer!

By FRANK MACMILLAN

There are people today going around saying that it would be better for Britain and the world to suffer Communist occupation than to fight a modern war. Would it?

No one is going to pretend that war is anything but a frightful prospect. One of Scotland's most distinguished soldiers, Colonel Ferguson, in his recent history of the Black Watch, described modern war as wholly dimmable.

But Western Europe must refuse to be stampeded into believing that war is the worst of all evils. Defeat and occupation are worse.

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They saw their men off to war



Weeping unashamedly, women lean against platform gates at Philadelphia, as Pennsylvania national guardmen left for camp in Atterbury, Indianapolis, for war training. A.P. Photo.

Red 'general strike' fails in Austria

Vienna, October 4.
Only about 50,000 of Austria's 1,500,000 workers responded to the Communist call for a general strike today.

Apart from Russian-controlled works in the Soviet sector of Vienna and the Soviet Zone, most factories worked as usual. All shops in the capital were open.

The Ministry of the Interior in a declaration issued tonight announced: "The general strike called by the Communist Party throughout Austria has broken on the will to resist of our workers. Throughout the whole land economic life takes its normal course."

The Russian-controlled Radio in Vienna broadcast continuous appeals to workers to join the demonstrations in the city. Russian lorries brought workers into the city from outlying districts.

Several incidents were reported in Vienna and the provinces when Communists tried to sabotage railway and tram services.

Tram drivers in the American sector beat up 150 Communists who had tried to stop them from running. The police made 30 arrests, including the daughter of Austria's No. 1 Communist, Johann Koplenig.

In Kragan, in the Soviet area of the city, strikers, including women and children, squatted on tram lines to hold up traffic.

Built barricades. Strikers seized the railway station at Stadlau, a suburb on the Russian side of the Danube. They built barricades and tried to block the lines until the police drove them off and smashed the barricades.

Railway workers at St. Valentin, in the Soviet Zone, drove off 400 strikers from the nearby Nibelungen factory, who marched on the station, intending to cut the Vienna-Linz line.

The Austrian Government, which last night protested to the Allied Council that the Soviet authorities were hindering the Austrian police in dealing with strikes and demonstrations, today alleged that the Russians were still interfering with the police in their zone.

Russian Army officers at the Soviet sector publishing house of the Communist newspaper, Volkstimme, in Vienna, stopped police who tried to confiscate the newspaper early today.

The police then tried to confiscate batches of the newspaper at the Western sector boundaries as its publishers had not submitted a copy to the Austrian

authorities before publication as required by law.

The police also seized the Communist newspaper, Wahrheit, in Graz, and the left-wing Socialist news, Vorwarts, in Vienna.

Overnight, Austrian Government officials in Vienna had patrolled Ministry buildings. British troops were confined to their barracks from midnight—zero hour for the strike.

The police in the Western sectors were issued with steel helmets, carbines and bayonets.

Price levels The Communists called the strike when the Government refused to accede to an ultimatum from a Communist-led shop steward conference last Saturday demanding the restoration of the prices levels existing before the agreement of October 1—or double the wage rises granted by the agreement.

This agreement, made between the Government and the Socialist-led Trade Union Federation, increased the prices of certain essential commodities by from 23 to 49 per cent. Hourly wages were increased by 10 per cent or by 50 groschen, whichever was greater.

In the Russian-occupied Second District of Vienna, the Post Office changed hands twice as strikers tried to force it to close. In other parts of the Soviet sector strikers slashed motor car and motor lorry tyres, detailed

trams and overturned lorries on tram tracks.

They ordered the passengers of other trams and took the empty vehicles across the Danube bridge to the Soviet Zone. Elsewhere in Vienna the tram service was normal.

Strike pickets stood guard of the Danubian bridges, scrutinising all traffic.

Fist fights Hundreds of strikers and non-strikers clashed in fist fights for the possession of the metal work at Ternitz, in the Soviet Zone. Strikers from the nearby Russian-controlled factories occupied the metal works and tried to keep their employees out but were themselves evicted. Later the factor changed hands several times.

Demonstrators rallied to Communist-led demonstration in front of the City Hall tonight. The staff of the Federal Chancellery prepared to defend the building in case the demonstrators again rushed the police cordons as in last week's disturbances.

A crowd variously estimated at between 7,000 and 15,000 attended tonight's Communist demonstration in Vienna. They listened quietly to speeches broadcast by a loudspeaker calling for the acceptance of the Communist demands on wages and prices, then, after some half-hearted singing, drifted away.

Austrian Government officials said tonight that they thought the strike would drag on for several days and then gradually die.

Trade union officials in the Soviet and Lower Austria resorted during today many strikers drove back to work when they saw other factories had not joined.

—Reuter.

"MOTHBALL" FLEET SAILS AGAIN

Washington, October 4.
Units of the United States "mothball" supply fleet are putting out to sea again, emphasising the role that United States emergency defence plans assign to the nation's reserve of the war-built "workhorses," the Liberty and Victory ships.

Since the outbreak of fighting in Korea, the Armed Forces have withdrawn from the laid-up reserve 65 cargo carriers, all of them Victory type ships.

This withdrawal has hardly depleted the reserve, for the United States has about 2,200 more merchant vessels "in storage." More than two-thirds of these are the slow but dependable Liberty ships which could be a valuable fleet nucleus.

The basic design for the old Liberty ship was given to the United States by Britain in 1939, said a National Geographic Society news bulletin. At that time, Britain asked the United States to build 80 of them. American engineers improved on the plans and adapted them to mass production technique. As a result Pearl Harbor found this country ready with a standardised cargo ship design.

More than 2,500 such vessels were built. They carried the bulk of the 200,000,000 tons of cargo transported by United States vessels during the last war.

Added toughness Welded hull—an innovation in mass production shipbuilding—saved construction time and gave the Liberty added toughness.

Although the Liberty ship often derided as an "ugly duckling," it proved its seaworthiness many times.

At the peak of Liberty production in 1943, approximately 700,000 men and women employed in the shipyards, the average building time for Liberty was only 30 days.

Though much of the country mass-produced shipping is now "in mothballs," the vessels can be made ready for service at comparatively short notice.

—Reuter.

BETTER FOODS - BETTER MEALS

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Tank trophies in Korea



Discomfited Red prisoners ride the turret of a USA 26th Division tank under covering guns, after being flushed out from rice paddies. A.P. Photo.

VIEWS ON FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY IN ASIA

Lucknow, October 4.

A free and contented Asia will never turn its back on democracy, Mr. H.N. Kunzru, Chairman of the 11th Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, said today when he addressed the plenary session of the conference. Mr. Kunzru, who is also the Indian delegation leader, and Mr. William Holland, Secretary General of the Institute, outlined some of the problems which are to be discussed privately in round-table group meetings later in the day.

The 12-day conference, which opened yesterday, will debate "Nationalism in the Far East and its International Consequences."

Mr. Kunzru said that mere propaganda against Communism would not prove effective in Asia. "It is only by respecting the desire of the people for freedom and helping them to improve their lot that we can convince them that democracy is a better way of seeking salvation than that pointed out by the enemies of democracy," he added.

Socialist economies

Mr. Holland said that almost all Governments in East Asia—even in the new Japan under the influence of American capitalist ideas—had moved in the direction of socialist economies. This was something of particular importance for the Americans.

"It is a problem which the Americans face even in their dealings with Western Europe today, but it is of peculiar importance in American dealings with the new countries of Eastern Asia," he said.

Mr. Holland said that the problem was of even greater importance when socialism in the economic plane was accompanied, as in China, by Communism on the political level.

Mr. Holland forecast a struggle between nationalism and Soviet-controlled Communism in China and Indo-China.

It was clear, he said, that both in China and later in Indo-China, "we will find a great tug of war between the forces of nationalism and the forces of Communism—at least in so far as Communism is controlled or largely directed by the Soviet Union."

Something of that kind, Mr. Holland said, had already been seen in Indonesia where the Nationalist movement promptly suppressed a Communist rebellion.

Idea of democracy

In almost every case throughout the Far East, there was a general acceptance of the idea of democracy. But one of the great problems was how to ensure that opposition movements were not only permitted to exist but were encouraged and accepted as part of a democratic set-up.

In countries where there were racial or cultural minorities, unless adequate means could be found of safeguarding their interests either through federal arrangements or other constitutional devices there was danger of dissatisfaction taking the form first of underground agitation and later of open rebellion.

Mr. Holland also said that most new countries in Asia—except Japan, India and Pakistan—were in desperate need of experienced administrators.

Most of them also lacked a middle class, which would have some vested interest in democracy as against the more totalitarian forms of government.

Though there was neither a Buddhist nor a Moslem bloc in Asia, Mr. Holland said that religion was a great force which operated directly on the lives not only of the masses of the people but also on the lives of many national leaders of Asia.

KOREAN PEACE PLAN APPROVED BY UN

Lake Success, October 4.

The United Nations General Assembly's Political Committee overwhelmingly approved today a Korean peace plan providing for unification of the country, and giving tacit approval to the crossing of the 38th Parallel by United Nations forces.

The voting was paragraph by paragraph. Key provisions received as many as 45 to 50 of the Committee's 60 votes.

The successful resolution was offered by Britain and seven other nations and was supported by the United States. The backing it received by the Committee guarantees its adoption later this week by a plenary session of the General Assembly itself.

The vote on the eight nation resolution as a whole was 47 to 5, with seven abstaining. Only the Soviet bloc countries voted against it.

Subsequently, the Committee went into a lengthy voting procedure on a rival Soviet resolution.

The Russian proposal called for an immediate cease fire in Korea, the withdrawal of all foreign troops and North Korea's equal participation with South Korea in setting up the machinery for an election. It would have the effect of halting at once the mounting U.N. victory over the North Korean Communists.

Compromise rejected

Before coming to grips with the two main resolutions, the Committee defeated an Indian proposal that the rival East-West plans be referred to a sub-committee in an attempt at compromise.

The approved resolution provides:

1. Acting including holding of elections under auspices of the UN, for establishing a united, independent and democratic government in the sovereign state of Korea.

2. That United Nations forces should not remain in any part of Korea longer than necessary for achieving the creation of the unified government. This was taken among the supporting delegates to mean that UN forces could pursue North Korean aggressors anywhere in Korea, above or below the 38th Parallel.

TAIPEH OPPOSED TO UN PROBE ON FORMOSA

Taipei, October 4.

The Nationalist Foreign Minister, George Yeh, told the Associated Press that his government would certainly oppose despatch of a United Nations commission to Formosa to probe Red China's charges of American aggression against this island.

Chinese quarters here generally expect the UN Security Council to decide to send such a commission to Formosa after hearings on the Red charges.

Red China has been formally invited to send a representative to the Security Council meeting opening on November 15.

The report made by the Premier, Chen Cheng, to the Legislative Yuan yesterday indicated that a light would be made in the Security Council against that organization's legal right to bring in Red China in debates over Formosa.

General Chen avoided laying down any new policy in foreign affairs.

The Premier said: "As the United States secured concurrence in sending the Seventh Fleet to Taiwan Strait, we hold the United Nations in not in a position to discuss the so-called 'armed invasion' on a basis of a personal message from Chou En-lai, thereby falling into the trap of diverting the United Nations attention from China's complaint of Soviet aggression."

The Premier called on all Nationalists to "redouble efforts to prevent the puppet regime entering the United Nations through the back door."—Associated Press and United Press.

SHAW LEAVES HOSPITAL

Luton, England, October 4.

George Bernard Shaw left hospital today, a little less than four weeks after entering. His left thigh was in a cast.

The 84-year-old playwright was in good spirits as he was lifted into a waiting ambulance for the short trip to his home at Ayot St. Lawrence. —Associated Press.

national interest requires in the circumstances, obtaining when decisions have to be made," he said.

Mr. Morrison spoke for the Labour Executive, of which Mr. Bevan is also a member.

Mr. Morrison, the Cabinet's dominant right-winger and election tactics chief, flatly announced that the Labour leaders did not think it wise at present to commit the Party to a time table for further nationalisation.

Contrary to reports of a split in the Cabinet, Mr. Morrison's speech made it clear that the Government is not peddling on further State ownership but that all sections of the Cabinet are following an agreed line.

PHILIPPINES GET LOAN

Manila, October 5.

The International Monetary Fund has approved a loan application of the Philippine Government for 22,000,000 pesos (U.S.\$11,000,000) to help this country tide over urgent financial difficulties, according to a reliable source.

Approval was granted, the source said, after a series of negotiations by Philippine government officials in Washington. Approval of the loan, which was said slated for formal granting within a day or two, has not yet been disclosed by the government here.

A reliable source said loan negotiations were initiated with officials of the International Monetary Fund in Washington a week ago by Miguel Cuaderno, Governor of the Central Bank here.

The loan is expected to be used to pay off outstanding legal obligations of the Government, including back salaries of employees and public school teachers who have been appealing for settlement.

The IMF loan was said to be distinct and separate from any financial assistance which may be extended to the Philippines in accordance with the Bell Mission's report, which is to be considered shortly. —United Press.

Australia to have television

Tokyo, October 3.

British and Dutch electronics engineering firms are invited to submit tenders for Australia's first television station. Because of the dollar position, American manufacturers were not invited to bid.

Postmaster-General H. L. Anthony said tenders for a national station in Sydney include studio equipment, cameras and mobile apparatus for transmitting outdoor events. Closing date is November 21, 1950.

The Sydney station will be first of a national TV network throughout Australia. Present broadcasting laws provide that the government-operated, non-commercial Australian Broadcasting Commission be the only television operator.

However, the "free enterprise" Menzies-Fadden government is expected to extend television rights to commercial stations.

Overseas experts have advised the government that television stations can start within 18 months after offers are accepted. Anthony said television standards adopted for Australia are almost identical with those considered for 625-line television in Europe. —United Press.

Jehovah's Witnesses sentenced

Berlin, October 4.

The highest court of the East German Republic today sentenced two members of the religious sect "Witnesses of Jehovah" to hard labour for life and seven others to hard labour terms ranging from eight to 15 years.

The trial was the first against a religious group to be held before an East German court.

All the defendants were found guilty of having "constantly conducted espionage activities, in contempt to boycott and war propaganda on orders of the American Imperialism."

Announcing the verdict, the presiding judge, Dr. H. Benjamin, Vice-president of the "Highest Court," described the "Witnesses of Jehovah" as a "disgraced American espionage organisation". The defendants were arrested during the night of August 30 together with about 1,000 other members of their sect in all parts of the Soviet zone and East Berlin.

A leading member of the sect, who is now in West Berlin, told Reuter today that many "Witnesses" were maltreated when being questioned by State security police and that at least one case died from the injuries received. —Reuter.

PANAMA TOLLS

Washington, October 4.

Operation of the Panama Canal on a pay-as-you-go basis at tolls of 95 cents a ton is forecast by government economists as the result of a Reorganization Bill signed into law by President Truman.

The rate of charge heretofore has been 90 cents a ton. The anticipated new rate represents a compromise with earlier demands that the tolls be increased to one dollar. —Associated Press.

Egypt to tell U.S. public

New York, October 4.

Egypt hopes the American public will learn more about the Middle Eastern story—from the Arab point of view.

To this end, the Egyptian government has set up its first Information Service Office in the United States. Its aim is to promote friendly relations between two countries "based on the realities in Egypt and the Middle East generally."

"If we succeed, it will become a permanent thing," said Professor Hussein (Bey) Selim, member of the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations, who is supervising the information service in its formative stages.

Selim Bey has temporarily established the office in the Plaza Hotel, overlooking New York City's Central Park and Fifth Avenue. This hotel has long been the "unofficial headquarters" for Egyptians on official business in New York and is also the site of their UN delegation offices.

The information office, from where a stream of Press releases will be sent out to newspapers, radio stations, and public bodies—now occupies the large living room of a seventh-floor suite at the Plaza.

In the first fortnight of its operation it has steadily accumulated more masses of pamphlets, clippings and general paraphernalia, and Selim Bey said it is now apparent they will have to have larger quarters. —Associated Press.

UK SOCIALISTS DENY SPLIT

Margate, Kent, October 4.

Left-wingers of the British Labour Party demonstrated here today that they will not allow any differences with the Right-wing leadership to cause an open split in the ranks.

The Health Minister, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, widely alleged to have carried revolt into the Cabinet chamber, summed the situation up for 1,500 delegates at the Party's annual conference when he declared: "We shall face the British nation as a united Party when the General Election comes—and I say that advisedly."

"The important thing is not differences of opinion in the Council Chamber, but unity on the battlefield. That unity exists today more strongly than ever."

Mr. Bevan was winding up a debate on the Party's new policy document "Labour and the New Society" which the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, introduced earlier.

Mr. Morrison, the Cabinet's dominant right-winger and election tactics chief, flatly announced that the Labour leaders did not think it wise at present to commit the Party to a time table for further nationalisation.

Contrary to reports of a split in the Cabinet, Mr. Morrison's speech made it clear that the Government is not peddling on further State ownership but that all sections of the Cabinet are following an agreed line.

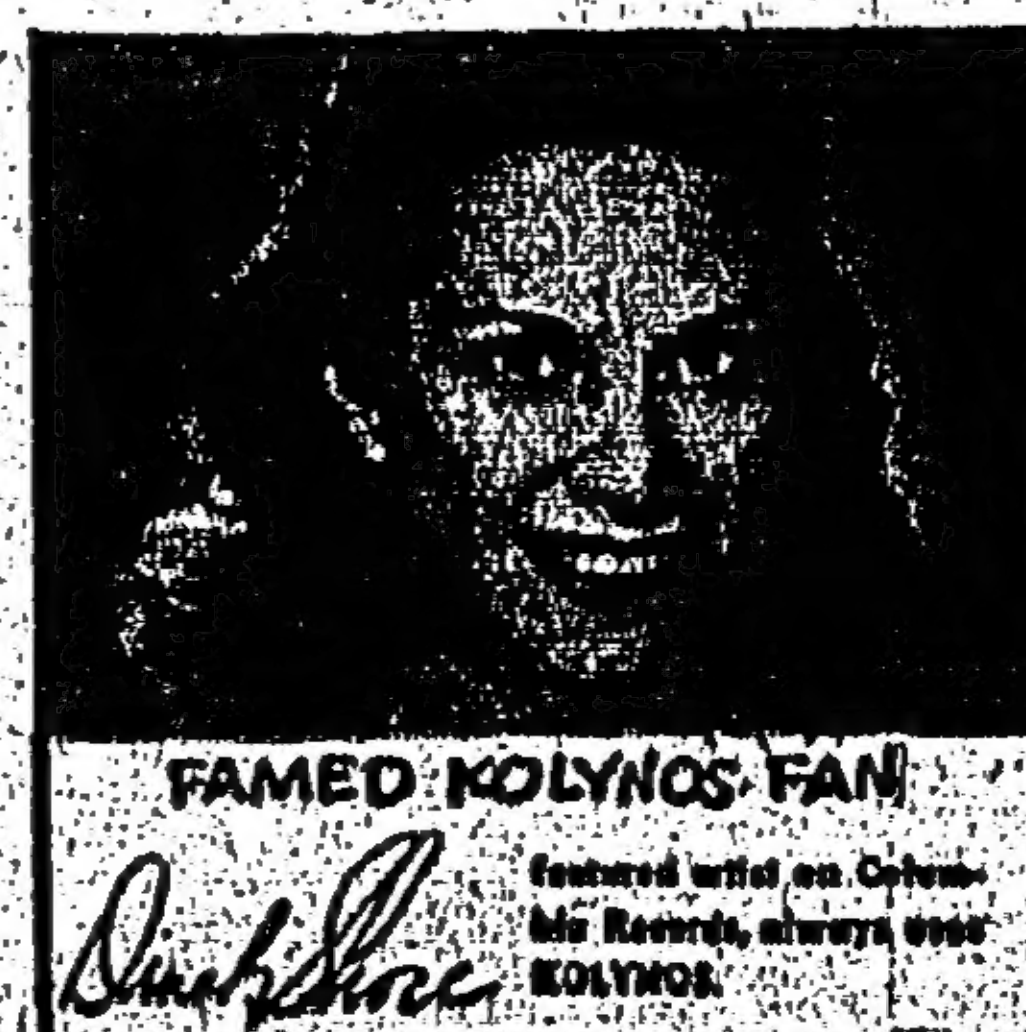
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Wedding dress for Indonesian women



Three Princesses, daughters of local Rajahs of Makassar, Celebes Islands, Indonesia, wear billowy blouses of brilliant red handwoven cloth along with their usual plaid sarongs. The red blouses can be worn only by women eligible for marriage. A.P. Photo.

ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE AGAINST AMBUN GOVT

Djakarta, October 4.

The Indonesian Government today officially confirmed that it was taking positive measures against the "rebel" Government of the South Moluccas, set up in Ambon.

In a cable to Dr. William Drees, the Dutch Prime Minister, the Indonesian Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammed Natsir, said that his Government had been "compelled, with regret," to take these measures.

Military sources here described these measures as an "all-out offensive" against Ambon.

Today's statement, which was made in reply to a cable yesterday from Dr. Drees expressing his Government's "great anxiety" about the Indonesian action in Ambon was the first from an official Indonesian source after days of reports of an invasion of the island.

(It was learned at The Hague today that Holland has drawn the attention of the United Nations Commission for Indonesia to the military action taken by the Indonesian Government against Ambon Island.)

(Ambon is the seat of the self-proclaimed Republic of the South Moluccas, which does not recognize sovereignty of the Djakarta Government.)

Protection and security

The Indonesian Prime Minister's cable said:
"For the protection of the people of Ambon in particular, and to secure the interests of the people of Indonesia in general, the Government, to its regret, finds itself compelled to take positive measures, but with the conviction that these measures will restore peace and freedom for the people of the South Moluccas islands."

Declaring his Government had "left no stone unturned" to find a peaceful settlement of the South Moluccas problem, Dr. Natsir said that the "Government expresses the hope that the difficulties which are being overcome in the South Moluccas will constitute the last of a series of difficulties which cannot be dissociated from the withdrawal of the Netherlands instrument of power from Indonesia."

"The Indonesian Government regards the problems it faces in the South Moluccas as part of the difficulties which always arise in a period of great changes such as the Indonesian and Netherlands societies are now going through following the transfer of sovereignty."
"A small gang of armed persons who were under the responsibility of the Netherlands Government after the transfer of sovereignty continually attempts to resist and withdraw from the course of history now taking place in Indonesia."

Dutch responsibility

Without openly blaming the Dutch Government for the Ambon revolt, Dr. Natsir said that it was started last April by a gang of KNIL (Royal Netherlands East Indies Army) troops and that the Dutch Government, which was responsible for these men, had not taken any strict measures against them.
"Colonel Schotborg, who was despatched to Ambon, failed to act as was required of him and even took part in a ceremony to strike the Netherlands flag and hoist the flag of the so-called Republic of the South Moluccas in the KNIL barracks," he said.

Private reports from the Ambon area late today, quoted by high Indonesian sources here, said that Indonesian troops were in control of the northern part of Ambon Island.

These reports said that Ambon City had been strafed and shelled by the Indonesian Air Force and Navy. The Ambonese were said to be resisting fiercely and taking severe action against the Ambonese aiding the invaders.
Some Ambonese members of the Indonesian Parliament said privately tonight that they supported the Government's action against Ambon.—Reuter.

TARIFF TALKS CONTINUE

Torquay, Devon, October 4.
Thirty-two teams of experts bargaining for tariff reductions met in pairs here today at the United Nations conference on tariffs and trade.

There are 39 countries attending the conference and it is expected that by the end of the week more than 100 teams will be meeting daily in the 15 hotels which have been requisitioned and turned into offices and committee rooms.
Important decisions are expected in the next 24 hours on how groups of states like the Benelux and Scandinavian countries are to join in the tariff reduction bargaining.

These groups have already reduced their tariffs almost to a minimum and can, therefore, offer no further concessions.
But the conference's Working Committee has prepared a formula by which these groups, in return for tariff reductions by other countries, would be able to offer assurances that they will make no tariff changes over a number of years.

After a meeting of the Tariff Negotiating Committee this morning it was announced that the Korean delegation would not take part in the negotiations as soon as had been expected. They had been delayed—probably until November—owing to recent events in Korea.

The Negotiating Committee agreed to invite El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico and Venezuela to send observers to the talks.
Ex-politicians enlisted by the British Foreign Office as security officers are having a difficult job guarding the secrets of the conference.

The hotels where the negotiations are going on "have" so many entrances and windows that it is severely testing the officers, who must see that there is no leakage of information which could give advance hints of new tariff agreements.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, October 4.
Hints of increased taxation on profits at the Labour Conference in Margate checked active interest in the stock market today.
Shares were generally a trifle lower.
Rumours of an impending revaluation of sterling preceded, on Wednesday, a gold share, which had slipped field generally.
The Financial Times index was 110.7.—Associated Press.

How Britons would save

London, October 4.

Britain's little people would rather trim the food bill than deny themselves those cigarettes if they suffered a salary cut.

Mass Observation, a commercial outfit that polls the British public on timely topics, got that result in a survey of middle class folk on this gloomy line:

"Given a one-tenth reduction in income, where would you make your cuts?"

Ignoring a dismal country parson who replied, "Across my throat," the figures showed that 32 per cent of those queried would take the first hitch in the food bill. But only 22 per cent would cut down on smokes.

Sixteen per cent chose their savings programme and holidays; 25 per cent plumped for entertainment; 25 per cent for reading matter and gramophone records and 29 per cent for clothes.

The report said most Britons are having a hard time making ends meet. Noting that prices have risen steeply in the last three years, Mass Observation observed:

"A minority is still able to boost a surplus after all expenses have been met. But a recent Mass Observation investigation showed that only one Londoner in every four had managed to save any money at all during the previous four weeks and most of this was temporary savings—putting by to take out again for holidays, clothes or marriage."—Associated Press.

Israel's plea on Korea

Lake Success, October 4.

Israel urged in the United Nations Political Committee today that a short cut to the end of hostilities be tried before the extreme course of United Nations military occupation of Northern Korea was undertaken.

Mr. Moshe Sharett, the Israeli Foreign Minister, asked the Committee to call on the North Koreans to stop fighting, and at the same time, require the North Korean Government to give a solemn undertaking that it would fully co-operate with the United Nations in the creation of a united Korea.

"Once these two conditions have been accepted," he said, "the United Nations forces should halt their advance. There can be no question at the present stage of their being withdrawn."

Mr. Sharett supported the suggestion made informally by India that a Sub-Committee with a brief time limit be set up to examine the "main proposals before the Committee in an effort to work out a text which would command the widest measure of international support."

(As already reported this Indian suggestion has been defeated.)

Mr. Sharett opposed the Soviet proposal for a joint commission of equal numbers of representatives of North and South Korea to organise and conduct all-Korean elections.

Full agreement

He expressed full agreement with that part of the British draft

providing for the establishment of a United Nations Commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea.

Mr. Sharett said that opinions differed widely, as to the support which the South Korean Government commanded among the masses. It might find itself in the position of a minority government. Therefore, it should not be "fostered" on an unwilling Parliament and a recalcitrant population.

He added that the eight-Power resolution clearly envisaged the occupation by the United Nations forces of the entire territory of Korea.

"This may indeed prove inevitable, as the only method whereby effective unity and peace can be achieved in Korea," he added.

"But it is the last resort,"—Reuter.

Morrison on urgent problems

Margate, October 4.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, addressing the Labour Party Conference here today, urged co-operation between all peoples—"not only between the peoples of white countries but with coloured peoples as well."

He told 1,500 delegates attending the party's annual conference: "If we do not face up to the problem of undeveloped areas—political problems of peoples not yet fitted for the tasks of self-government or administration—then we are asking for trouble and this can be the cause of future wars as old-fashioned imperialism was the cause of wars in the past."

That was where the Labour Party differed. In outlook from the Opposition leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, "who still has a good deal of the imperialist in him," Mr. Morrison declared.

"But let us have a heart—he cannot help it; he was born that way," Mr. Morrison said.

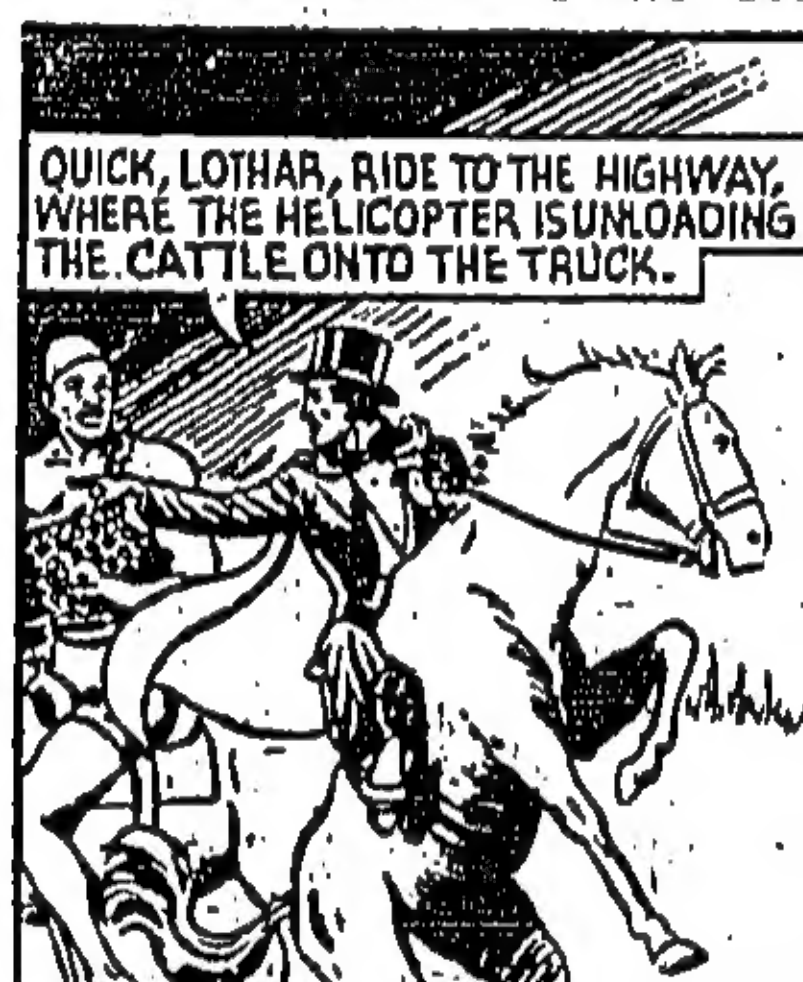
The Labour Government was not seeking sterling or dollar imperialism, he added.—Reuter.

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KING	Kobe & Yokohama	5 p.m.	12th Oct.
PEI	Tsingtao	5 p.m.	12th Oct.
KIEN	Kobe & Yokohama	5 p.m.	13th Oct.
ENKING	Keelung	5 p.m.	14th Oct.
CHOW	Tientsin	5 p.m.	14th Oct.
OSPER	Singapore & Djakarta	3 p.m.	16th Oct.

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ARRIVALS FROM			
ENKING	Keelung	5 p.m.	6th Oct.
NYANG	Kobe	8th Oct.	
CHOW	Mike	8th Oct.	
KIEN	Indonesia & Bintan	8th Oct.	
KING	Singapore	9th Oct.	
PEI	Tientsin & Tsingtao	9th Oct.	
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CHAS	London, Holland & Hamburg	27th Oct.	

Scheduled Sailings from Europe.

Sails Liverpool. Sails Rotterdam. Arrives H.K.			
MEMNON	29 Aug.	—	6th Oct.
CALCHAS	4 Sept.	—	12 Oct.
PELEUS	13 Sept.	17 Sept.	15 Oct.
AGAPES	21 Sept.	—	26 Oct.
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12.30—"Home Range Calling"—Programme

12.35—Latin American Music.

12.45—London Studio Melodies—Laurie Levy and His Orchestra with Chorus. (DIRECT)

1.15—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.30—Lunchtime Music.

2.00—Close Down.

5.05—"Home Range Calling"—Programme Summary.

6.02—"Radio Story"—"Oliver Twist"—By Eileen Tress. Part 4: "The Battle for the Gallies". (DIRECT)

6.30—Cantonese by Radio—Given by Mr. Lee Wai Lan and S. K. Lee (Studio).

6.50—George Mitchell Glee Club.

7.30—Music Lovers Hour—Classical and Light Classical Requests. Presented by Curtis Hindson. (Studio)

8.00—World News and News Analysis (London Radio)

8.15—Studio Concert—Jin Hu (Tenor) with Piano Accompanyment by Betty Brown.

10.00—Tribute.

8.30—"Radio Story"—"Introduction by Peter Brown (Studio)

9.00—"From the Editor's". (London Radio)

9.15—Weather Report.

9.30—Music from British Film.

9.45—Paul Temple and the Sullivan Mystery by Ronald Burdette. Episode 1: "Having a Wonderful Time". (DIRECT)

10.05—"Songs of the West"—Studio.

10.15—"White Time"—With Wilfred Pickles. (London Radio)

11.00—Radio News. Reel (London Radio)

11.15—Weather Report.

11.30—"Radio Story"—"The King and the Clown".

FIVE-DAY INT'L TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Rome, October 4.

Gottfried von Cramm, Germany, beat Italy's Gianni Cucchi, 1-6, 6-4, 6-2, on Wednesday in the opening of a five-day international tennis tournament here.

Playing for Egypt, the self-exiled star Jimmie Drobny beat Germany's Karl Heinz Suss in straight sets 6-3, 6-1.

Vladimir Cornik, who quit Czechoslovakia with Drobny and now also plays for Egypt, won 6-3, 6-4, over Italy's Rolando Del Bello. Associated Press.

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Australia's slow shipping turn-over hit

Sydney, October 5.

Businessmen blame Australia's slow shipping turn-over for a recent 10 per cent rise in freight rates from Britain to Australia. The country's watersiders' union is Communist-controlled.

The announcement by British and Continental shipowners of the increase, effective October 1, renewed public clamour for more efficiency in Australian ports.

Australian coastal shipping charges also went up from eight to 12 per cent. This means that if cargo for Sydney is off-loaded by an English ship at Melbourne and re-shipped to Sydney, the bill goes up about 20 per cent for the consignee.

Overseas shipping agents say the increased freight charges were inevitable. They point to the shortage of waterside workers, poor unloading equipment and faulty organisation as the main causes for port delays.

"Sydney has become notorious for its poor stoppages and slow handling of cargo," said the Sydney "Morning Herald". "The Land of Lost Ships" is what English shipowners call Australia. J. F. Binnie, secretary of the Associated Steamship Owners, said "And we are inclined to agree with them."

The higher shipping rates came as Australia approached her greatest year in her shipping history. The volume of cargo coming into the country is expected to double current figures.

Obsolete equipment

Labour moderates as well as shipowners maintain that part of the slow turn-around in Australian ports is due to inadequate and obsolete equipment. They claim that some shippers add to port congestion by failing to get cargoes off wharves promptly.

A recent move to extend watersiders' working hours bogged down when unionists pointed out that there would be no point in such an extension in hours unless trucks also worked on Saturdays and wharves accepted shipments at later hours on other days.

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R. I. L.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SINGAPORE, JAVA PORTS AND MACASSAR

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"VAN HEUTS" In Port	11th Oct.
"TASMAN" 9th Oct.	10th Oct.
"TUTJALENGKA" 26th Oct.	26th Oct.

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"STRAAT SOENDA" 11th Oct.	11th Oct.
"TJIBADAK" 7th Oct.	16th Oct.
"TJISADANE" 22nd Oct.	18th Nov.
"TEGELBERG" 30th Oct.	

* not calling Manila and South America

JAPAN

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TJIBADAK" 13th Oct.	24th Oct.
"STRAAT SOENDA" 7th Oct.	1st Nov.
"TJISADANE" 16th Nov.	
"TEGELBERG" 10th Nov.	

Agents: HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"MEERKERK" 18th Oct.	9th Oct.
"RYNKERK" 18th Oct.	11th Nov.
"LANGLESCOT" 18th Oct.	early Dec.

Through B/L issued to Mediterranean and Northern European ports.

JAPAN

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"MEERKERK" 7th Oct.	22nd Oct.
"RYNKERK" 10th Nov.	early Nov.
"LANGLESCOT" 10th Nov.	

Agents: HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

NEW U.S. ROUND-WORLD CARGOLINERS

New York, October 4.

The American President Lines plans to build three fast round-the-world cargo-passenger liners to replace three now on the slip-ways which the United States Government wants for military service.

The proposed ships would be bigger than the 13,000-ton vessels now under construction and faster than 19-1/2 knots. The company also is studying plans for four slightly smaller round-the-world liners.

George Killian, president of the shipping line, said: "What we want to do is run a steamship line, and you can only do that with ships. We are convinced that there is a big future in the round-the-world service. Ours has now been in existence for 25 years and ours is the only line with a continuous world-girdling service on a regular basis."

American President now operates 35 vessels, including some freighters and some in military service for the Government, including transport service to Korea.

Under the same Defence Department request made to take over the three President liners the Government said it wanted to have the superliner United States being built by the United States Lines. No announcement has been made by this line as to whether it plans to build a replacement ship.

The United States was being built for the North Atlantic service and the line hoped it could wrest the speed-in-crossing title from the Cunard Queen Mary.

Killian said that as the President Lines look forward it does so with the idea that more speed is essential. He also said the line is exploring possible expansion in service to include stops at Australia and the West coast of South America.—Associated Press.

Chrysler touched off the buying stampede almost single handed and every section of the market rushed to get in on the rise.

The volume of trading was around 2,800,000 shares.

Chrysler set a new high for the year, as did General Motors. Virtually all the leaders of the steel group touched highest levels of the year. A number of rails also went into new highs. Most active stock was Benguet Mining on sales of 77,100 shares, up 3/4 at 15.

Dow Jones averages:

Stocks	83.69
20 Industrials	231.15
15 Rails	69.97
16 Utilities	40.97

Closing quotations:

Adams Express	22 1/2
Alaska Juneau	26
American Can	104 1/4
" Smelting	65
" Telephone	151 1/4
Tobacco	67 1/2
Waterworks	9 1/4
Aviation Corp.	3 1/4
Aviation Locomotive	14 1/2
Bendix Aviation	40 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	45 1/2
Boeing Aircraft	35 1/2
Corporation	50
Canadian Pacific	20 3/4
Case, J. I.	40 3/4
Chrysler	62 1/2
Colgate	46 1/2
Commercial Solvents	19 1/4
Corn Products	67
Du Pont	81 1/2
Eastman Kodak	40 3/4
General Electric	47 1/4
Motors	93 1/4
Goodrich	114 1/4
Goodyear	64
Hovestake Mining	30 3/4
International Harvester	31 1/4
Fayer	45 1/4
" Tel & Tel	13 1/2
Johns Manville	47 1/4
Kennecott Copper	64 1/4
Montgomery Ward	64 1/4
National Distillers	26 1/4
" Lead	32 1/2
New York Central	10 1/4
Packard Motors	4 1/4
Pan American Airways	16 1/4
Pennsylvania RR	10 1/4
Radio Corp.	14 1/4
Republic Steel	39 1/4
Reynolds Tobacco	35 1/4
Schenley	32 1/4
Sears Roebuck	51 1/4
Shell Oil	51
Socony Vacuum	24 1/4
Southern Pacific	61 1/4
Standard Brands	23 1/4
" Oil of Calif.	70 1/4
" Oil of N. J.	64 1/4
Studbaker	33 1/4
Union Carbide	36
" Canfield	47
US Rubber	51 1/4
" Steel	39 1/4
" Lines	16 1/4
Westinghouse	33 1/4
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	10 1/4
Gen. Pub. Utilities	17

Profit-taking held back the bond market and U.S. Treasuries were unchanged. The Curb market was narrow with an inclination to the higher side. Up a little were Kaiser-Frazer and Cities Service.—Associated Press.

London, October 4.

All the major Rhodesian copper mining companies intend to transfer their domicile out of England in the near future, it became known in London tonight. By emigration they escape British taxation and other restrictions. Rhodesian copper shares turned very strong this afternoon.—Router.

London, October 4.

It is now returning to West Africa, having spent the past six months in East Africa. Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia. Since January the squadron's Lancaster has photographed nearly 100,000 square miles of territory in connection with important colonial development schemes.

Detachments of the squadron were based at Tabora in Tanganyika and Ndola in Northern Rhodesia, from which they photographed 90,000 square miles in connection with the possible alignment of the projected railway link between East and Central Africa.

From Swaziland, South Africa, another detachment covered 11,000 square miles of Basutoland in connection with a projected hydro-electric scheme for the Orange River, and 17,000 square miles of Bechuanaland for general development purposes.

West African mapping

The main base in West Africa will be Takoradi, Gold Coast, and detachments will operate from Kano, Nigeria, and from a base in Sierra Leone. Apart from covering areas not yet accurately mapped to assist in the agricultural and general development of the West African colonies, specific tasks to be undertaken include a series of photographs to establish the extent of the Volta river flood area in connection with a proposed dam at Ajena, with a view to determining possible sites for a new deep water port in the Eastern part of the Gold Coast.

Since No. 82 Squadron started their task in Africa four years ago the quality of their work has steadily improved and the percentage of acceptable "cover" has increased. The improvement is mainly due to the squadron's growing first-hand knowledge of African weather conditions.

Most of the photography is done from a height of 15,000 feet above ground level, and the main factor which can hamper operations is cloud. The squadron's knowledge of weather conditions now enables the year's work to be planned with great accuracy so that commitments in the various territories may be undertaken during the months when the weather is most likely to permit first-class air photography.

Money Market

The threatened typhoon yesterday dampened much of the enthusiasm that pervaded the local money market over the last few days.

15 dollars opened at HK\$0.38 and closed at HK\$0.38.

TT opened at HK\$0.42 1/2 and closed at HK\$0.42 1/2.

Industrial gold opened at HK\$237.25 a tael and closed at HK\$237.25.

Sterling was stationary at HK\$15.70.

Australian pounds were quoted at HK\$12.77.

Platinum continued nominal at HK\$12.90 a 100.

Ticals at HK\$26.80 a 100, and NEI Goldtals at HK\$26.80 a 100, were unchanged.

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

In an idle market due to the typhoon the share market showed remarkable strength. Any recessions were only fractional.

HK Govt. Loans

4 1/2 Loan 98.

5 1/2 Loan (1924 & 1940) 98.

5 1/2 Loan (1918) 95 1/2.

Banks

HK & Shanghai Bank 144 1/2.

Chartered Bank 111 1/2.

Merchants Bank 111 1/2.

Bank of East Asia 107 1/2.

Insurance

Canton Ins. 210.

Union Ins. 67 1/2.

China Underwriters 31 1/2.

HK Fire Ins. 137 1/2.

Shipping

Douglas 150.

HK & Mercantile 111 1/2.

Indo China (Ref.) 12.

Shells (Bearer) 65 1/2.

Union Waterways 12 1/2.

China Dockyards 11 1/2.

Wheelocks 20 1/2.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, Etc.

HK & Kowloon Wharves 84 1/2.

North Point Wharves 65 1/2.

Shanghai Hongkong Wharves 51 1/2.

HK Dock 14.

China Provident 11 1/2.

Shanghai Dockyards 11 1/2.

Wheelocks 20 1/2.

Mining

Hub Mines 47 1/2.

HK Mines 51 1/2.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings

HK & Shanghai Hotels 84 1/2.

84 1/2.

Shanghai Hotels 10 1/2.

Humphreys 9 1/2.

HK Realists 2 1/2.

Chinese Estates 11 1/2.

Public Utilities

HK Tramways 14 1/2.

Prak Trams (Old) 18.

(New) 8.

Star Ferry 12 1/2.

China Light

(Old) 13 1/2.

(New) 10 1/2.

HK Electric 28 1/2.

Macao Electric 11 1/2.

(New) 10 1/2.

(Bonus Sh.) 10 1/2.

Sandwich Lights 8 1/2.

Telephones (Old) 12 1/2.

(New) 10 1/2.

Shanghai Gas 15 1/2.

Industrial

Cold. Mfg. (Ord.) 22 1/2.

Canton Iron 31 1/2.

Cement 14 1/2.

HK Ropes 13 1/2.

Stores, etc.

Dairy Farms (Old) 18 1/2.

13 1/2.

Dairy Farms (New) 11 1/2.

Watsons 22 1/2.

L. Crawford 24.

Singapore 24.

China Emporium 11 1/2.

Sun Co. Ltd. 17 1/2.

Kwong Sang Hong 6 1/2.

Wing On (HK) 4 1/2.

Wm. Powell Ltd. 8.

Miscellaneous

China Entertainment 14.

HK Constructions (Old) 2 1/2.

Vibro Filings 10.

Maracan Investments 9 1/2.

Marsman (HK) 3 1/2.

Shanghai Loan 7 1/2.

Shanghai Export 2 1/2.

Yangtze 2 1/2.

Cottons

Ewo 3 1/2.

Rubber, etc. Companies

Alma Estates 18.

Anglo-Dutch 20.

Anglo-Java 20.

Batu Anson 18.

Bata Plantations 65.

Chemor United 30.

Chong Rubber

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World Series Baseball:

PHILLIES DEFEATED 1-0 BY YANKS IN OPENING GAME

It's up to Roberts

Philadelphia, October 5. Pitcher Robin Roberts must stop the New York Yankees today if the Phillies are to have a chance.

That is the consensus of opinion at baseball's World Series headquarters in the Philadelphia National League champions' 20-game winner prepares to match wits and skill with Yankee pitcher Allie Reynolds in the second game.

Phil Manager Eddie Sawyer lost his darling gambler on Jim Konstanty in yesterday's opener, losing to the American League pennant winners 1-0. But his star reliever pitcher turned in a game that will long be remembered. Yankee Vic Raschi simply threw too hard for this dazed Phil despite Konstanty's heart-tugging effort.

Now it's up to Roberts, who pitched the game that won the pennant last Sunday.

After the second game, the clubs move to New York's Municipal Stadium for the next three games. If five are needed, if a sixth or seventh game is needed to decide the Series, play will return to Philadelphia next week.

Sawyer worked Konstanty in the opener to give Roberts more rest after his strenuous game on Sunday with Brooklyn. And Raschi's brilliant pitching could not dim the near miracle of Konstanty.

The 33-year-old relief pitcher who had not started a game since 1948 deserved a better fate. He allowed only four hits in eight innings before giving away to a pinch hitter.

It took two fly balls to convert one of the hits into the only run of the game. It was a double by Yankee third baseman Bobby Brown in the fourth inning. It was the only extra base hit off Konstanty.—Associated Press.

RUGBY TOURISTS BEAT REST OF LEAGUE 23-16

Wigan, Lancashire, October 4. The British Rugby League team, which recently returned from Australia, beat a Rest of the League side by 23 points to 16 here today.

The score was level at 10 points each at half-time.—Reuter.

Bomber Joe's upset performance at Press Conference

New York, October 4.

Relations between director Joe Louis and other officials of the International Boxing Club were somewhat strained today for the following reasons:

The twice retired Bomber had submitted unexpectedly he might fight again without consulting Harry Markson, IBC managing director, or match-maker Al Weill. He had slammed heavyweight champion Ezzard Charles with faint praise instead of pronouncing him a "great fighter" as was anticipated.

It ever a Press conference, backfired on the organization that had called it, such was the case in Monday's IBC confab for Bomber Joe. Markson and Weill were still blinking in retrospect today.

The conference was admittedly timed for Louis' first public appearance since last Wednesday's 15-round trouncing by champion Charles at the Yankee Stadium.

Charles, the International Club's outstanding attraction, had been impressive in tagging 39-year-old Joe with the second defeat of his remarkable career.

Charles had been so impressive that Markson and Weill radiated welcoming warmth like electric heaters as Louis entered headquarters for the conference.

Tact understanding

There appeared to be a tacit understanding that director Joe would proclaim to the world his conviction that Charles had proved himself a truly great fighter last Wednesday night.

Under questioning by a reporter and by Markson, Bomber Joe muttered instead that champion

Ezzard was not as good a fighter as "several others" he had fought during his career. He did not name the several others.

However, Joe did admit reluctantly that Ezzard was "probably the best heavyweight around today." That admission was a very weak performance compared to the lily-gilding that Markson and Weill had expected.

And when the ex-champion indicated he might come back for another shot at Charles with his eyes that threatened to pop the spectacles off.

Marshall Miles, Louis' manager, today gave this explanation of the Bomber's upset performance at the conference.

"The longer Joe thought about Wednesday's fight the more he said, 'I still think he can knock out Charles and it burns him up because Charles make a show of him for 15 rounds. Now he wants revenge on Charles.'"

He said he personally agreed now with Joe that he should take another title shot at Ezzard "because he will never be satisfied till he gets Charles into the ring again."—United Press.

Britain's triumph at European Games

By S. A. TOMLIN

On the last day of the fourth European Games recently held in Brussels, athletes from Britain gained four thrilling victories which, with the four they had previously won, gave them a total in excess of any other country.

It was one of the greatest sporting triumphs ever achieved by an athletic team from Britain.

There was always quiet confidence that the carefully selected team would do well. The athletes, however, exceeded themselves; they produced individual brilliance that exceeded the most sanguine expectations; as, for example, the unexpected 200 metre victory of Brian Shenton.

This young sprinter was, in fact, a last minute choice to replace the injured first string. He ran yards better than he had ever done before. Heat, semi-final and final, were all won in the same fast time of 21.5 seconds.

It was, however, the veteran of the party who started off the string of successes by a notable victory in the marathon.

Much vaunted opponents from Russia, Sweden and Finland could not hold the well-timed acceleration that 43-year-old Jack Holden put in over the last five miles (8.047 miles).

He finished the gruelling 26 miles 385 yards (42.146 kilometres) course full of running and beat the second runner by about 200 yards. (102.787 metres).

Previously this year, Holden had won the National Championships in Britain also the British Empire Games title, now a champion of Europe his world standing must be extremely high. Britain ranks him No. 1.

Terrific finish

Success in the 400 metres was not unexpected, but when the runners entered the finishing straight in the final, Britain's prospects did not look good.

Derek Fugh was some five yards (4.572 metres) behind the leader, but with great determination he gradually closed the gap and putting in a terrific finish, literally flashed past the winning post.

A win for Britain and a new championship record. A record, incidentally that was created in 1938 by another great athlete and Olympic finalist from Britain, Godfrey Brown.

The 800 metres was not a race that Britain expected to win, for several European runners had been showing much faster times. It is, however, a distance at which our athletes possess a great international record, having, for instance, won more 800 metres Olympic titles than any other nation.

With about half a mile to go the position looked hopeless, for the young Norwegian runner, Eyvind

had a lead of about 25 yards (22.860 metres) over Britain's representatives who were then back in the fifth and seventh positions.

The 21-year-old Oxford medical student, Roger Bannister, made his effort and with long powerful strides forced a tiring body into the lead in the final straight. It looked like a victory for Britain—it was—but not by Bannister.

Snatched victory

Out of the blue came Parlett. Running at terrific speed he snatched victory in the last yard (0.914 metres) to put up another championship record. Bannister was just beaten for second place, by the French runner, Hansenne.

The 1,600 metres relay was a British expectation, but the team excelled themselves, for not only did they win in best championship time but were only a bare two seconds behind the existing world record.

In the high jump the tall slim Alan Paterson from Glasgow, who holds the British record of 6 feet 7½ inches (1.914 metres), 19.050 centimetres) gave of his best. In the 1948 European Games he finished second, but this time, jumping exactly the same height, 6 feet 8½ inches (1.914 metres, 13.350 centimetres) gained a clear victory.

In the meantime other athletes from Britain were gaining distinction without victory. Frank Aaron, a Leeds doctor, fourth in the 10,000 metres; Bill Nankeville, national mile champion, third in the 1,500 metres; Harry Whitte, the team captain, third in the 400 metres hurdles; and youthful Geoff Elliott in the decathlon; all achieved not only personal best, but did better in their event than any previous home athlete.

Britain's girls proved in the Olympics that they were a force to be reckoned with; when, but for the great Dutch athlete Mrs. Blankers Koen they would have gained three victories.

Mrs. Blankers Koen was there again and still as great a champion as ever. She repeated her Olympic victory over Britain's Mrs. Dwyer in the hurdles, in addition to winning the 100 metres and 200 metres with Britain's girls third on each occasion.

A future star

Britain, however, had compensation in the relay when 16-year-old June Foulds put in a great run to hold off the experienced Mrs. Koen and so win the race for Britain by a narrow margin.

Pivot vogue in Rio will improve scoring ability

By JOHN GRAYDON

I shall watch the England side at Belfast on October 7 with more than extra interest. No, it will not be the fact that Bill Eckersley (Blackburn), Jack Lee (Derby), Eddie Bailey (Spurs) and Allenby Chilton (Manchester United) will be making their first appearance in a full home international.

What will intrigue me is to see if Chilton plays his combination of stopper-attacker at centre half-back.

When we were in Rio this form of centre-half play was the vogue and there was little doubt that, apart from adding attraction to the game as a spectacle, it proved of exceptional value to teams whose professional aim was to go all out for goals.

It is my wish that the England team try out the tactics Chilton has used so successfully for Manchester United.

We may give away more goals than usual, but I am convinced, in the long run, the England team will also considerably improve their own scoring ability.

One last word for Eckersley. Recall how I cabled from Rio that he was a certainty for the next England team?

Others with me in Brazil seemed to doubt this, but at Stamford Bridge last Wednesday he again proved not only his big match temperament, but convinced everyone, following his grand display against Matthews, that he is the best left back in England.

A great thrill

I asked Eckersley what it felt like playing against Matthews for the first time. It was naturally a great thrill, said Eckersley, "and when I saw Stan facing me I recalled the last time I'd stood in the crowd at Southport, as a kid during the war years, and waited hours to see him play."

Why was Eckersley more successful than any other modern full-back against Matthews? I think it can be traced to two things:

1.—All the time Bill kept his eyes on the ball, never once did he shift them on to the weaving Matthews.

2.—The timing of his tackles when the elusive Stanley did twinkle his way past were perfect.

English football could do with more fellows like Eckersley, a sturdy little defender who never knows when he is beaten.

If the Football Association require an English-born player assisting a Football League club for international duty he is in duty bound to play. If he did not turn out for a good and proper reason the player would be guilty of ungentlemanly conduct.

No club, either, can refuse the F.A.'s application for a player on their staff to appear in a home international.

Compare this state of affairs which is a happy one for the Football Association, with the situation facing the Association of Wales, Scotland and Ireland. If they require a star player, the English club whom he assists MAY release him. There is no MUST about it.

This means that some clubs, if things are not going too well for them, automatically think twice before allowing key men to trot off to play for their country.

Great advantage

What are the other home associations doing about the matter which gives England a great advantage over them when it comes to choosing the best players for internationals? At the moment—precisely nothing!

There is a feeling in at least one of the unfortunate countries that they do not wish to do anything which would upset the Football League clubs.

This, however, does not put right a wrong, but I have a shrewd idea that we may see the players themselves taking a hand in the business.

Already I can hear many asking: "How can the players overcome this injustice?" Well, it is not so difficult as it sounds.

All the young fellows from Scotland, Ireland, or Wales who join an English club has to do, is to insist upon a clause being inserted in his contract making it essential for his club to release him if called upon for international duty.

I still think, however, that if England can automatically get a player released for an international, the same facility should be given to the rest of the home associations.

Big hand to referees

A big hand to referees and club officials who are going all out to put an end to the all-time worst frequently seen displayed by footballers towards the officials who know better.

Portuguese interport postponed

The Tennis, Bridge and Hockey interport which was to have taken place tomorrow and Sunday between Club de Recreio and the two Macao Clubs, Club de Macao and Tennis Club Macao has, owing to the typhoon, been postponed until November 11, 12 and 13.

Graziano knocks out Burton

Chicago, October 4.

Rocky Graziano, though his timing was poor, still had his devastating power tonight and knocked out Gene Burton, of Philadelphia, at 2:12 of the seventh round in the first Chicago Stadium fight card of the year.

Graziano, who weighed 160 pounds compared to Burton's 151 pounds, had trouble with his smaller opponent most of the way. The former middle-weight champion, however, had a slight edge on points going into the fatal seventh. Then Burton was a little tired.

Early in the round Graziano slowed him down even more with a left hook to the body which sent him to the canvas for an eight count. Thereafter, Rocky swarmed over the Philadelphia negro and knocked him over the ropes with a right to the jaw. Burton took the count with one hand draped over the ropes.

It was Graziano's first appearance in the stadium where he won the middleweight championship from Tony Zale in 1947. It was not the same old Rocky fighting tonight. He was confused constantly by Burton's bobbing and ducking.

Although Graziano pushed the battle most of the way he missed on fully three-fourths of his punches. Burton landed only a few solid blows but until he was put on the deck for the first time he stayed close to Graziano on points.—United Press.

DANNY O'SULLIVAN TO FIGHT VIC TOWEEL NEXT MONTH

London, October 4.

The British Bantamweight Boxing Champion, Danny O'Sullivan, will fight Vic Toweel, of South Africa, the holder, for the World's Bantamweight title in Johannesburg on November 25.

The bout will be in the open air at the Wembley Stadium, where Toweel won the title from Manuel Ortiz last May.

Contracts were signed in London today for the fight, which is subject to the approval of the British Boxing Board of Control.

June, who was making her international debut is undoubtedly a future star.

The throwing events were dominated by powerful Russian girls who in recent years have achieved some fantastic performances with athletic precision.

The high jump, however, was a British triumph for with all three representatives qualifying for the final, they finished first, second and fifth. A new star beat an old one.

The winner, London-born Sheila Alexander, although only jumping the same height as Empire Champion Dorothy Tyler, won by virtue of having fewer failures. Dorothy is unfortunate for this was the third time in major competitions that she has cleared the same height as the winner, only to be placed second. It happened in the 1933 and 1948 Olympics.

Bertha Crowther, who finished fifth, had previously put up a great performance by finishing second in the pentathlon.

Britain has not previously been able to send a full team to the European Games because they have occurred about the same time as the Empire Games, which, of course, are given precedence. This was, then the first occasion on which athletes from Britain have competed against the full strength of Europe and their success was extremely meritorious.

A great proportion of the athletes who participated have yet to reach their prime, so with the many younger stars coming along, Britain's athletic potential can be rated very high.

U.S. Relay team breaks record at Maccabiah Games

Tel Aviv, October 4.

The United States team today broke the Israeli national record in winning the Maccabiah (Jewish Sports Festival) four times 100 metre relay in 44.8 secs.

Other winners were: 5,000 metres, Men's: M. Biblowitz (South Africa) mins. 28.8 secs.

Women's 80 metres hurdle: Ruth Harbarth (Israel) 13.8.

Women's 100 metres: Ruth Harbarth (Israel) 13.8.

Women's 100 metres: Ruth Harbarth (Israel) 13.8.

Israel leads, with 279 points, led competing nations in the final and field events, which finish today.

Two scores of the lead nations, with the points scored by men and women, were: 1. Israel—279 points, 2. United States—128 points, 3. South Africa—102 points, 4. Britain—92 points.—Reuter.

LAWN BOWLS:

Gutierrez International Shield games

The first round games in the Gutierrez International Shield Lawn Bowls Competition will be played as under on Sunday, October 8.

All three games will commence at 3.30 p.m. at the following venues: Malaysia v Canada at Kowloon Cricket Club.

Philippines v China at Club de Recreo.

Pakistan v India at Talkoo.

England has already entered the semi-final round, both matches of which will be played on Saturday, October 14.

VALERIE BALL SHATTERS WOMEN'S 880 YARDS RECORD

Birmingham, October 4.

Valerie Ball, of Britain, tonight beat the women's world record for the 880 yards by clocking 2 mins. 19 secs. at the Birchfield Harriers' Road sports meeting here.

The official world record is 2 mins. and 10.7 seconds, which was set up by Olive Hall of Britain, in 1936.—Reuter.

RUGGER RESULTS

London, October 4.

The following were the results of rugby games played today:

Rugby Union: Aldershot, Saracens 6; Hampshire 0; Nottingham, Lincolnshire 3; Nottingham 11; The Rest 11; Barnsley 0; Devonport Services 0; Devon 16; British Police 12; Bialna 0; Aberystwyth 3.—Reuter.

OTHER SPORTS ON PAGE 11

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